

Jan 03

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 5 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

This is your store and consequently a one price store. If it wasn't your store it wouldn't be a one price store.

## THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

A child can buy here with just as much security as you and you will not be asked more than your neighbor. Every thing marked in plain figure

# SALE OF SAMPLES COMMENCING TUESDAY, JANUARY 20th

We were fortunate enough to secure a set of samples from one of the leading Wholesale Dry Goods Houses at less than half the Wholesale price.

COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 20th, we will have the WHOLE LOT arranged in groups and ready for sale.

There will be hundreds of Bargains that no economical buyer can afford to overlook. We have given you the History of the Bargain now for the Particulars. Keep in mind while reading that there is a saving for you in every article on sale.

56 Pieces of Women's and Children's Knitted Underwear comprising makers samples of Vests, Drawers, Combinations, Tights ; White Greys, Naturals, Black.

26 Women's Waists made from Flannels, Sateens, Silks— not two alike in the lot.

19 Flannelette Night Robes—made from plain and striped materials trimmed and untrimmed.

Women's Whitewear—mostly Night Robes, Skirts and Corset Covers.

6 Children's Dresses—Made of Serge and Cashmere Plaid. Plain Blue, Dark Reds.

15 Aprons—Fifteen styles to pick from for Women and Girls made from Gingham, Lawns, Ducks and White Butchers Linen.

80 Pairs Gloves—Plain Cashmeres ; Ringwoods, Plain and fancy. Women's and Children's sizes.

16 Fichus—Samples of advance styles of Neckwear for coming season made of Chiffons, Mulls, Silk Point De Sprit, lace trimmed.

One Lot Bootees—About twenty kinds to pick from

33 Belts—Silk, Leather, Satin, Velvets.

35 Clouds and Fascinators—Some pretty colorings as well as Whites and Blacks in this lot. Fine for evening wear.

32 Shawls—Some fine exhibitions of Wool needle work in this lot. No two alike. Made from the finest Zephyrs Berlin, Ice Wool ; Shetland Floss.

20 Pairs Black Hose ; Ribbed, Plain, heavy and light weights.

Wool Toques Tam O'Shanter and Sashes make another interesting lot.

45 Pairs Wool Mitts—Black, White, Red ; long short double and single.

Chatelaines, Wrist Bags and Purses—Leather in Black, Grey and Tan, about thirty samples in all.

## FOR MEN.

13 Men's and Youths' Sweaters—Wool and Union.

- 20 Pairs Black Hose ; Ribbed, Plain, heavy and light weights.  
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# FOR MEN.

- 13 Men's and Youths' Sweaters—Wool and Union.  
71 Men's Winter Top Shirts—Grey and Blue Flannel ; heavy tweed ; Brown and Grey mixed Knit Shirts, heavy fleece lined, etc.  
32 White and Colored Shirts—Hard and Soft front, laundered and unlaundered, ranging in price regularly from 50c. to \$1.50.  
41 Pairs Men's Hose—Grey Wools, Black Wools and Cashmeres, Fancy Cashmeres and Fancy Cottons.  
7 Men's Mufflers or Chest Protectors (Way Muffler) made to fasten at the back of the neck.  
30 Men's Mufflers—Squares to fold, these are as beautiful an assortment of Mufflers, both as to pattern and quality as we have ever  
Men's Undershirts—Natural Wool, Shetland Wool, O. K. Brand, Penman's Underwear in Greys, stripes fleece-lined. Reds—represent all prices and all qualities worth from 25c. up to \$3.00. We have marked them at from 25c. to \$1.00

## This is a Robinson Company Bargain all Through

### Lennox Agricultural Society

The annual meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society will be held in the

TOWN HALL, NAPANEE,

January 21st, 1903,

at 2 p.m.

E. MING, Secretar.

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Orton Fraser late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the said Isaac Orton Fraser, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of December, 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, Napanee, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 16th day of February, 1903, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 16th day of February, 1903, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time for such distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,

Solicitors for Marshal Orton Fraser, executor.  
Dated at Napanee this 16th day of January, 1903.

Canada's foreign trade for the last six months of 1902 aggregated \$231,342,201, an increase of over \$18,000,000 compared with 1901.

President Mitchell has addressed a letter to the mine workers, urging them to do all in their power to increase the output of coal.

### Hanging Lamps.

Just received another shipment of "Hanging Lamps." We have the prettiest designs and patterns ever put on the market.  
BOYLE & SON.

### NOTES Local and Otherwise.

Belleville will have two days of ice racing on January 27th. and 28th.

Indications point to a meeting of the Legislature early next month.

The official return for North Grey places Mr. Mackay's majority at 272.

Parades of the unemployed are now a daily feature in London, England.

Rumor says that the North Renfrew by-election will be brought on in a few weeks.

The town council meets on Monday evening next in the council chamber at 7.30 p. m.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada has been organized in Montreal.

The Supreme Court has granted leave to appeal in the case of Labelle, the Dawson murderer.

Toronto has refused to pay the bill for transportation of troops during the street railway strike.

### COAL--

I have purchased two cars of Anthracite pea coal, which I can sell to my customers at \$9.00 per ton delivered from the yard, or \$8.75 delivered direct from the car. I also have one car Westmoreland soft coal for ranges. Properly handled pea coal will give good satisfaction in anything but large furnaces.

Price of soft coal 50 cents less than pea coal. My profit at above prices is 55 cents per ton. Terms cash.

F. E. VANLUVEN.

Rev. Dr. Proudfoot of London, Ont., one of the oldest Presbyterian divines in Canada, died Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. Gordon, the new Principal of Queen's University, received a very hearty welcome at Kingston.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, at Montreal, laughed at and denied the story that he is to retire from the Government.

A bill for reciprocity with Canada regarding bituminous coal will likely be passed at Washington to-day.

Grinding every day at Close's Mills.

JAS. A. CLOSE

It is believed at Montreal that Col. Steele will succeed Baden-Powell as Commander of the South Africa Constabulary.

The Napanee Minstrels go to Yarker this evening, where they will give an entertainment under the auspices of the I. O. F.

The election of ex-warden Binkley to the Westworth County Council has been protested on the ground that he is a school trustee.

The Transvaal will contribute \$150,000,000 to the cost of the war ; a guarantee will also be given for an Imperial loan of a like amount.

The Hockey club representing the Robinson Co. has withdrawn from the Traders League, and their place will be filled with a team made up from the tinsmith establishments in town.

The bell in the tower of the Western church is out of service. Recently the tongue of the bell broke loose from its fastenings and in falling broke one of the wheels used in operating it.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 28 to 30 lbs. sugar for \$1 ; flour \$1.95 and \$2.00 per 100. Keewatin flour beats the world. Bran and shorts lower again ; raisins 5 cents ; six lbs rice or tapioca 25 cents ; white honey 10 cents per section ; Ozone 45 and 85 cents per bottle ; starch 5 cents. Tilson's oats in stock. Buy your white fish and Herring now.

It is not altogether unlikely that the Campbell house block may change owner ship. Mr. John Milligan has made an offer of \$30,000 for the property. We understand \$32,000 is the price asked.

A fund is being raised in Toronto by Conservative officials to protest the three bye-elections held last week, viz. North Perth, North Norfolk and North Grey. The amount required is placed at \$15,900.

Dr. Day, who recently died at Belleville, was a brother of Mrs. S. D. Clark, Mrs. J. G. Day, and Mrs. M. D. Clark, of Odessa. He was married in 1857 to Miss Annie Pardy of Ernestown, who childless, survives him.

The wife of a resident of Prince Edward county is said to be lying at the point of death as a result of taking Paris Green. The unfortunate woman is a confirmed kleptomaniac and has several times lately been caught in the act of taking articles which did not belong to her.

### At Wallace's Drug Store

You can get all the medicines advertised in this paper—Dr. Chase's Remedies for sale here.

Calendars for 1903.

If those of our correspondents who not received a calendar recently will please send us word, a sample will be mailed to them at once.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 13.—The council, last night, declared all civic in this city vacant and instructed the solicitor to prepare a by-law defining the duties of the different officials. The official's will hold office on sufferance February 28th, when new appointment may be made. The council's action created quite a sensation.

The English Church Sunday School Lennox and Addington will hold a vention in S. Mary Magdalene C. Napanee, on Wednesday, the 21st in 10.30 a.m. All interested in this work cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Z. A. VanLoven wishes to inform all who would like to know and are interested in the "India Mission silver cup" which was started in March, '98, for Rockwell Clancy's work in India, that the present date \$1133.59 has been received from these chain letters.

The Savings Bank of Health. offered and vitalizing blood to nourish and invigorate the body. If your blood is watery use "Ferrozone." It supplies necessary elements such as phosphorus, iron, and quickly restores lost strength. Ferrozone is an unequalled restorative for the tired, the sick, and the run down. It stimulates appetite, aids digestion, soothes nerves, and makes the system too healthy to exist. No tonic does so much in a short time as Ferrozone. Get it from any druggist for 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure constipation.

### The Best Always

—AT THE—

## MEDICAL HALL.

Fred L. Hooper.

# NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1903.

child can buy here with as much security as you, you will not be asked more than your neighbor. Every-  
g marked in plain figures.

LES  
RY 20th

g Wholesale Dry Goods

d ready for sale.

the History of the Bargains,

ombinations, Tights; Whites,

ite Butchers Linen.

le Sprit, lace trimmed.

ng wear.

phrys Berlin, Ice Wool and

## LIKE A CITY PARK.

Trees Flourish in the Experimental Farm at Brandon—that the Farmers Are Doing in This Direction.

Superintendent Bedford of the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm, has made his six hundred and fifty acres like a city park, so many and so flourishing are the trees. He has gone into hedges, too, and has accomplished wonders along that line. He has a small plot devoted to fruit trees, and he is quite confident that some day Manitoba apples will grade up alongside Manitoba No. 1 hard. He sees no reason why some of the firm-fleshed apples, crossed with the crab, should not do well in the north country.

The Manitoba Experimental Farm is working hand in hand with the forestry department. In 1902 one million soft maples were distributed. There are orders for twice as many next year. Manitoba is going to have a garment of verdure that will vie with old Ontario. The countryside is to be garnished with soft maple, elm, Russian poplar, ash, and balsam, all of which do well under these skies; the river willow, the white poplar, and the scrub oak, hardly endogens that they are, have approved their right to live on. The quick-set hedge will counterfeit old England. The Asiatic maple makes a beautiful leafy barrier, a veritable wall of bosage against which storm and wind chafe in vain.

And yet you must not imagine that Manitoba can ever grow trees like British Columbia, or like Eastern Canada, for that matter. The prairie soil will brook no tree that puts the wheat out of countenance. The wheat must be the dominant note in the landscape, the trees a mere accompaniment. Manitoba trees do not tower. They do not aspire to be lofty or noble. Their duty is to bloom, be sturdy, and look pleasant. They are little trees to the Eastern eye, and a hedge of Asiatic maple can easily outtop the tallest. Still, they are trees, with shade under them and shelter beneath them. The birds will sing in them, and lovers will walk in lanes of them. The experimental farm pays for itself when it accomplishes this tree mission. It is gratifying to know that the rough-and-ready West will spend some of its opulence on appearances.

The Manitoba farmer may well laugh at the Easterner who conceives that a Western landscape is featureless. If the land happens to be flat, look at his illimitable horizons, the burnished sun, the blue dome of the sky, the hoary majesty of the moon, and the brilliancy of the stars. Picture the oceans of grain surging green in the spring, and golden in summer. And when the harvest ripens, what can be more beautiful than the tender yellow of the barley, the gold of the wheat, and the white of the oats, great chequers of color which please the eye with their tints, satisfy the mind with their orderliness, and tickle the heart with their promise of plenty. If his eye is not filled with that, he looks at the black band of summer fallow, or further on to the unbroken prairie sod.

## COAL

Pending the arrival of a number of cars of HARD COAL, expected in a short time, we can furnish soft coal at a reasonable price to keep your fires going.

We also have a small amount of COKE.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

FRESH  
OYSTERS.

TROUT,  
WHITE FISH,  
and  
SALMON.

—AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

## PERSONALS

Mr. Thos. Naylor, D.D.G.M., was in town Tuesday and installed the officers of Napanee Lodge, No. 86, I.O.O.F., for the ensuing term.

Mr. Walter Boyes is home from Cleveland.

Mr. D. A. Valteau, wife and family are visiting in Vermont, U.S., this week.

Mrs. A. E. Douglas is quite ill. She is under the care of Dr. Symington.

Miss Louisa Vasaletine spent Sunday last with her cousin, Miss Lena Fields, Grctna.

Mr. E. B. Morden spent last Sunday with his father, Mr. H. B. Morden, Deseronto.

Mr. M. Jones, of Deseronto, was in town on Sunday evening last.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg will visit Napanee Wednesday, January 29th, and will remain in town until the 31st. He may be consulted during the time at J. J. Perry's drug store.

Mr. W. H. Ponton, of Belleville, who has been visiting his mother in that city left on Tuesday for Bocos El Toro, South America. He was accompanied by Mr. Hope McGuinness who will probably locate there.

Mr. David Phillips, Editor of the Dominion City Echo is the guest of Robert Frizzell.

Miss Brears is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Violet.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Degroff spent Thursday in Glenora attending the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cole.

Dr. Henry W. Day, of Belleville, Registrar, died last Sunday morning. The funeral took place from his residence

## NAPANEE CURLING CLUB, 1903.

### Inter-Rink Matches—First Series

January 15th—Bellhouse vs. Ham-Boyes vs. Leonard.  
January 16th—Templeton vs. Smith—Robinson vs. Leonard.  
January 19th—Templeton vs. Bellhouse—Ham vs. Alexander.  
January 20th—Alexander vs. Boyes—Robinson vs. Smith.  
January 21st—Bellhouse vs. Alexander—Ham vs. Smith.  
January 23rd—Templeton vs. Leonard—Robinson vs. Boyes.  
January 26th—Alexander vs. Templeton—Bellhouse vs. Leonard.  
January 27th—Boyes vs. Smith—Robinson vs. Ham.  
January 29th—Smith vs. Alexander—Ham vs. Boyes.  
January 30th—Templeton vs. Robinson, Leonard vs. Ham.  
February 2nd—Ham vs. Templeton—Leonard vs. Alexander.  
February 3rd—Robinson vs. Bellhouse—Smith vs. Leonard.  
February 4th—Boyes vs. Bellhouse—Alexander vs. Robinson.  
February 6th—Smith vs. Bellhouse—Boyes vs. Templeton.

W. S. HERRINGTON, Esq., Pres.  
W. C. SMITH, Esq., Vice-Pres.  
A. ALEXANDER, Esq., Sec.

Following is the result of the President's and Vice President's match played this week:

PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT
Leonard—9	vs. Smith—13.
Robinson—14	vs. Ham—8.
Bellhouse—12	vs. Boyes—13.
Alexander—11	vs. Templeton—8.

A GUARANTEED CURE



ts, heavy fleece lined, etc.  
y from 50c. to \$1.50.

quality as we have ever seen.  
cece-lined. Reds—representing

# Through.

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s. Z. A. VanLuven wishes to inform  
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in the "India Mission silver chain."  
was started in March, '98, for Rev.  
well Clancy's work in India, that to  
nt date \$1133.59 has been received  
these chain letters.

e Savings Bank of Health. Is lots  
and vitalizing blood to nourish and in-  
te the body. If your blood is thin and  
y use "Ferrozone." It supplies the  
ary elements such as phosphorus and  
and quickly restores lost strength and  
t. Ferrozone is an unequalled restorative  
s tired, the sick, and the run down; it  
lates appetite, aids digestion, soothes the  
s, and makes the system too healthy for  
e to exist. No tonic does so much good  
hort time as Ferrozone. Get it to-day  
any druggist for 50c. per box, or six boxes  
\$3.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co.,  
ion, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Con-

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**The Best Always**

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Dr. Henry W. Day, of Belleville,  
Registrar, died last Sunday morning. The  
funeral took place from his residence  
Tuesday morning. The remains being  
taken by Grand Trunk to Cataragui  
Cemetery near Kingston. The Dr. was a  
brother of Mrs. John Fraser, of Napanee,  
and also of Mrs. S. D. Clark, of Thorpe.  
Mr. Guy Simmons, of Wilton, was in  
Napanee on Wednesday.  
W. S. Herrington and W. G. Wilson, of  
Napanee, attended court in Tamworth  
Tuesday.  
Mr. Wesley Collier, of Napanee, left for  
New York last Monday.  
Mrs. John Fraser, of Napanee, went to  
Belleville Saturday evening to visit her  
brother, Dr. H. W. Day.  
Frank Wartinan, of Colebrooke, was  
calling on friends in Napanee Wednesday.  
W. A. Warner, of Trenton, was in town  
Tuesday.  
Mr. Fred Miller, of our town, is improv-  
ing slowly. He was able to be down town  
Tuesday.  
Mr. Henry Davey, of Wilton, was in  
town on Monday.  
Judge Wilkison, W. S. Herrington and  
W. J. H. Madden attended court in  
Newburgh, Monday.  
Mr. Spence, employed with the Hardy  
Dry Goods Co., left on Thursday for Port  
Perry, where he has secured a situation.  
Mrs. J. A. Cathro, of Lindsay, returned  
to her home after a couple of weeks visit  
with Mrs. R. S. Shipman, Water Street.  
Mrs. J. R. Rowe left yesterday for  
Peterboro after spending a month with her  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Allen,  
Centre St.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Gunn and two  
children, of Winnipeg, are spending a  
month with her mother, Mrs. Whyte,  
Deseronto Road.  
Mr. G. A. Wartman, reeve of Bath, wa  
a caller on the Express on Thursday.  
Mr. Clarence Scott, of the Robinson Co  
left last evening for Ottawa where he will  
visit his parents for a few days before  
leaving for the west.  
Mr. R. J. Brethen, of Camden East, was  
a caller on the Express on Wednesday.  
Mr. Cyrus Asseletine and Mr. James  
Joy, of Dakota, arrived in town Wednes-  
day evening to spend the winter with  
friends in Napanee, Camden, Portland and  
Kingston.

And still the half hasn't been told.  
The Manitoba farmer casts his eye  
over the landscape again, to see his  
fat, contented cattle browsing on  
prairie hay or brown grass. No stalled  
ox has such juicy fare. Perhaps  
there is a little sag in the prairie,  
and at the foot of it, a land-locked  
pool, fringed with sedge and reeds.  
It bristles with duck, mallard, teal,  
widgion, blue bill, spoon bill, and a  
dozen others. The prairie chicken  
makes his covert in the edges of the  
wheat fields and gorges on the fat,  
red grain. Be sure the busiest far-  
mer will find time to pot a few of  
these toothsome little robbers. And  
if a man is keen on the shoot there  
is always the busy little gopher to  
stimulate marksmanship.

The fact is that Manitoba is rich  
in those sentimental adjuncts which  
men affect to despise, but secretly  
long for—H. F. G., in Toronto Star.

**Beaver in Manitoba.**  
One of our exchanges, noting the  
fact that colonies of beaver are still  
to be found in Manitoba, a quantity  
of new dams being in evidence in  
Boggy Creek, which, we believe, is  
on the northeast slope of the Riding  
Mountains, states, says The Boisse-  
vain Recorder, that few outsiders  
are aware of the fact that there are  
still beaver in Manitoba. The posi-  
tion which some of these interesting  
animals occupy on the banks of the  
Souris, near the town of Hartney,  
and along the Assiniboine and Sour-  
is Rivers those who are interested  
can find in many places evidences of  
their presence, although the exigence-  
s of the situation have compelled them  
to abandon the smaller streams  
and their habits of building dams  
and becoming what is known as  
bank beavers. A halfbreed recently  
informed us that a beaver had been  
killed last fall on the Willow Creek,  
a tributary to the Souris, which is  
on the Dakota side of the Turtle  
Mountains, and if the laws could be  
strictly enforced there is no reason  
why they should not increase and  
again occupy some of the favorable  
positions which abound throughout  
the wilder districts of Manitoba.

**Too Mean For Anything.**  
Della—What did you fall out about?  
Celia—Why, we hadn't been engaged  
a week before he quit buying boxes and  
brought me candy in a paper bag.—Det-  
roit Free Press.

**The Kinks and Twists in Rheumatics**  
Rugged Road.—For 4 years the wife of a  
well-known Toronto physician was on  
crutches from Rheumatism Soorge, and  
not until she began using South American  
Rheumatic Cure could she get a minute's  
permanent relief from pain. Four bottles  
cured her. Write for confirmation if your  
sceptical.—154

February 4th—Boyes vs. Bellhouse—  
Alexander vs. Robinson.  
February, 6th—Smith, vs. Bellhouse—  
Boyes vs. Templeton.  
W. S. HERRINGTON, Esq., Pres.  
W. C. SMITH, Esq., Vice-Pres.  
A. ALEXANDER, Esq., Sec.  
Following is the result of the President's  
and Vice President's match played this  
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PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.  
Leonard—9 vs. Smith—13.  
Robinson—14 vs. Ham—8.  
Bellhouse—12 vs. Boyes—13.  
Alexander—11 vs. Templeton—8.

46 42

## A GUARANTEED CURE For All Forms of Kidney Disease

We the undersigned Druggists are fully  
prepared to give the following guarantee  
with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's  
Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in  
the world that positively cures all troubles  
arising from weak or diseased kidneys:—  
"Money cheerfully returned if the suffer-  
er is not relieved and improved after the  
use of one bottle. Three to six bottles  
effect astonishing and permanent cures.  
If not relieved and cured, you waste no  
money."

**Thos. B. Wallace, Druggist,  
Napanee, Ont.**

**DEATHS.**  
WAGAR—At Napanee, on Saturday, Jan.  
10th, 1903, Jacob H. Wager, aged 92  
years, 4 months and 5 days.

CHAPMAN—Suddenly at Napanee, on  
Wednesday, Jan. 14th, Charles Edward  
Chapman, aged 57 years.

CATON—On Saturday, January 3rd, 1903,  
at 1157 Third Avenue, Detroit, Michigan,  
after a long illness, Sara F. wife of Egerton  
M. Caton. Funeral took place on Tuesday  
6th inst to Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.

## Picton Business College

Picton, Ont.

Will open after Christmas in the Gilbert  
Block, Main street.

Thorough and complete courses in Book-  
keeping, Shorthand and Type writing,  
under the direction of specialists of wide  
experience in teaching and actual practice.

Splendid equipment, satisfactory courses  
guaranteed. For further information  
address

J. G. OSBORNE, Principals.  
J. R. SAYERS,  
Picton, Ont.

**TEA SALE**

In order to get a pound of our  
choice Tea in every home in  
Napanee and vicinity we will,  
during our January Sale, give  
a present with every pound of

our Green or Black Tea at 25c or 30c. Also we quote below a very  
few of our specials during this sale:

Washing Soda 3 lbs for 25c  
25c Daisy Tin Tea Kettle for 15c.  
Heavy Tin Dippers for 4c.  
Heavy Tin Dust Pan for 6c.  
No. 9 Heavy Tin Steamers for 23c  
Heavy Clothes Lines for 8c.  
7 Bars Good Will Soap for 25c.  
7 Bars hard water Electric Soap 25c.

Root Laces per dozen 5c.  
Curling Tongs, per pair, 5c.  
Fancy Toilet Soap, 3 cakes for 5c.  
Chenille Table Covers for 48c.  
Ladies' Suspenders at 10c, 15c and 25c.  
Ladies' Corsets, regular 75c for 45c.  
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Woolen Hose 25c  
25c Linen Towels, per pair, for 20c.

**FLANELETTE BLANKETS AT LOW PRICES at**

**THE PEOPLE'S FAIR,**  
**McINTOSH BROS.,** W. A. GARRETT,  
Manager.



# ON THE FARM.

## THE COW STABLE.

There are many cow stables that are not only a constant menace to the cows' health and their profitable production, but an outrageous contamination of that production, and more, they are an everlasting condemnation of their owners. That careless or ignorant dairymen should allow the most perfect, the most susceptible food product to become contaminated by actual filth and odors of filth is an offense against the rights of society and a menace to the public health. Thanks to the good teachings of the agricultural press, much of the old cow stable untidiness is passing, but there remains, as I have said, enough of it to be a disgrace, writes Mr. W. P. McSparran. This unclean dairymen often hopes for the salvation or purification of his dirty milk from the good offices of the strainer; and while the strainer does all it may by arresting solid particles larger than the meshes of the strainer, the soluble dirt has entered into liquidation with the milk, and the mechanical or chemical process has not yet been invented or discovered that will restore the primary purity of the milk. So the culpable dairymen may not filter his sins by the strainer. If the strainer is of the wire variety the case is worse, as the hard metal divides and subdivides the dirt, making it thus more soluble by a multiplication of

## EXPOSED SURFACES.

Oh, yes, by all means use the strainer, but let it be of the many thick-meshes of clean, sterilized, new material that shall be the best safeguard against the failure of even the most vigilant. But the conservation of the purity of the milk, while of course the most important consideration, the milk being used for human food, is not the only one demanding the clean cow stable, for secondary in importance only to the clean milk is the health of the cows. The latter may really be a vital part of the former, for when our interests of animal life and functions at some day declare to us beyond all doubt just how the milk is made, it will be strange indeed if it is not again shown that the stream can rise no higher than its source—that the wholesomeness of the milk depends upon the healthfulness of the cow. If the obligation the dairymen owes to the consumers of the products of his dairy does not urge him to the observance of habits and methods of cleanliness, the more personally selfish one of the jeopardy to his animals' health should show him aright, for assuredly good cows are not so plentiful nor so easy to get that they may be neglected by their keepers. These points suggest to the student of animal husbandry that the needed educational work in the half of the dairymen is beyond the cheap conception of the "balanced-ration" teacher, and becomes the province of the farm papers with their "line upon line and precept upon precept."

## PICKING A COW.

Some men have a knack of doing this that puts everybody else to shame. They will go into a herd, and, as soon as they look the stock over, say, "There is a good cow." Acting on this suggestion one finds he has not made a mistake. How the thing was done is as much a mystery to us afterward as now. We only know that this man's judgment has not failed us. But few men are able to make such a choice. Most

done and during the balance of the period were fed at a loss.

The owner of the cattle referred to was convinced that no greater mistake could be made than feeding too large quantities of concentrated feed. He was of the opinion that better results could be obtained from feeding from two to four pounds of concentrated feed in connection with corn, than from feeding a large quantity of the rich meals. While animals will cost me three or four times this amount, yet his experience as given above demonstrated that there is no profit from such feeding. The only occasion where it may be practicable to feed liberal quantities of concentrated food is just at the close of the feeding period. Rational feeding throughout the period means that the food shall become gradually more concentrated as the period advances. As the animals get fat they become averse to much work and will make better use of concentrated foods, but it is the height of folly to allow them to become accustomed to it in the early part of the feeding period. It is much better to supply them with a liberal supply of good concentrated food, combined with a reasonable amount of corn, the grain being gradually made richer as the end of the feeding period approaches.

## DIG REVENUE.

### Britain's New Duties on Grain and Sugar.

A despatch from London says:—The revenue from the grain regulation duties and sugar tax promises to exceed \$37,500,000 for the fiscal year. These taxes have been collected without increasing the cost of sugar, wheat, barley, or oats to the consumer. The prices of wheat, barley, and oats are now from two shillings seven-pence to three shillings lower per quarter than they were before the registration duties were imposed. Those duties have been more than counteracted by the condition of supply. The sugar tax has also been more than neutralized by abundant supplies. Therefore the consumers have not suffered from the duties levied reluctantly by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach two years ago. Meat and coffee have both risen in price through conditions of defective supply, although there has been no change in the tariff arrangements as affecting them.

## THE FAMINE IN SWEDEN.

### Relief Parties Carry Provisions to Sufferers.

A despatch from Stockholm says:—Trainloads of food for man and beast continue to be despatched from Southern Sweden to the famine sufferers in the north. Other trainloads are being brought across the mountains from the Ofoten Railway. The local authorities in the stricken districts are hard pressed to find means for conveying the provisions and fodder to the farms and villages where the privation is greatest. In many places roads must be cut for miles through dense underbrush and forests to make way for the relief caravans to the widely scattered houses of the peasants. The snow is deep on the hills and the cold is intense. Hardships of the most rigorous character have been experienced by the numerous relief parties; yet the good work is being daringly carried on.

## WILL BREAK THE RECORD.

### Immigration From Great Britain This Year.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Mr. J. Obed Smith, immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, arrived in

# LEADING MARKETS.

## The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 18. — Wheat — Is steady at 68½c for No. 2 red and white east and 67½c to 68c middle freights. Goose is quiet at 6½c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 68½c for No. 1 and 68c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier at 80½c for No. 1 hard and 78½c for No. 1 northern, Port Huron and Owen Sound, and 6c more grinding in transit. No. 1 hard is quoted at 88½c and No. 1 northern at 82½c as of all rail North Bay.

Flour — Is steady at \$2.70 asked and \$2.65 bid for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.90 for strong bakers', bags included, on track, Toronto.

Milled — Is steady at \$16.50 bid for shorts and \$14.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba milled is steady at \$19 for cars of shorts and \$17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is steady at 46c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat — Is steady at 50c for No. 2 middle freights.

Rye — Is steady at 49c middle freights.

Corn — The market is steady at 46c for new Canada yellow and 58c for old west. American is steady at 52½c for new No. 3 yellow and 51c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats — Are steady at 31½c for No. 2 white east, 30½c bid high freights west and 30½c to 31c middle freights.

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas — Are steady at 73c for No. 2 high freights west and 74c for choice milling west.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The good demand for gift-edged stock continues, while receipts of this class are not plentiful. Medium to poor grades are offering freely, and prices are unchanged.

Creamery prints ..... 23c to 24c

do solids, new ..... 22c to 23c

do do old ..... 20c to 21c

Dairy tubs and pails, choice ..... 10c to 17c

do medium ..... 14c to 15c

do common ..... 13c to 14c

do pound rolls ..... 17c to 19c

do large rolls ..... 16c to 18c

Eggs — Trade is a little dull, and prices are unchanged, although the market has an easier tone. Quota-

tions are steady at 17c to 18c for fresh-gathered; splits are quoted at 10c to 12c, seconds at 14c and limited at 17c to 18c.

Potatoes — A few car lots were offered to-day and changed hands at steady prices. Cars on the track here are quoted at 95c to \$1, and potatoes out of store sell at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bag.

Poultry — The after-holiday season continues quiet, and very little stock is being handled. Yesterday's quotations are unchanged; 10c to 12c per pound is offered for the best young fresh-killed turkeys, and 9c to 10c for old birds, 12c to 12½c for ducks, 7c to 8c for geese, 50c to 70c for the best young chickens and 30c to 50c for others.

Baled Hay — The market is slightly glutted, the offerings are heavy and the demand is small, which conditions cause an easier tone in prices. Cars of No. 1 timothy on

No. 1 northern, 88c; winter, N white, 85c; No. 2 red, 78c three-billed. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 4 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 white, 51½c; No. 2 corn, 50½c on track; Oats, No. 3 white, 37c; No. 4 white, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 35½c on track.

### EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 18. — Opening Wheat, futures steady; March 6s 10d, 6s 10d; Corn, futures steady; May, 4s 7½d N; March, 4s 8½d N.

Paris, Jan. 18. — No. 2 red winter firm; January, 21f 80c; May, August, 22f 25c; flour, tonne, January, 28f 70c; May and August, 29f 20c.

## FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLAND.

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN LAND OF THE SHAMROCK.

### Some Personal and Business Notes That Will Interest Irish Canadians.

Mr. John Roche, another M.P., has gone to prison to six months with hard labor.

The Earl of Dudley, the new Lieutenant, is an ardent sportsman, a keen golfer, and a great yachtsman and traveller.

There was a total increase of lunatics in Ireland during last year the corresponding increase for previous year having been 306.

In most parts of Ireland a measure of Parliament is regarded primarily as an orator expected to give fun for the money expended in turning him.

Even the political enemies of land acknowledge that Lord Dufferin was received with proper respect courtesy when he made his entry.

The forty-five millions of sa now lying in Irish banks are a monstration that diligent people make money in Ireland. It can be honestly asserted that it is poor country.

The country with the largest number of judges in relation to population is said to be Ireland. It has the enormous total of judges of all kinds to each 10 of population. It has, too, paid judges than England or land.

At a meeting in Broughston, Ballymena, in honor of the coming of Lieut. White, son of George White, the latter said there was no feature in the late war had so clearly proved the power of Britain as the evidence had of the great latent strength which it possessed, and patriotism and the military influence of its civil population.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin have been spending some ple days amongst their Irish tenants despite agrarian alarms. At Gore, county Mayo, the tenants sent an address in a silver-mounted album to the Earl, to mark occasion of his first visit with bride.

Many people have been "writing the papers" complaining of blackmailing which goes on in Killarney.

The Lifford Asylum Commission have decided that the lunatic inmates are to be taught to sew and to make their own clothes.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin for the Mansion House at the disposal of the promoters of the project conference on the Irish land question and it was accepted.

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#### PICKING A COW

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#### A GOOD INDICATION.

If added to this, we know the owner of the cow to be an honest man, and he tells us that the cow is a good one, if we can agree on the price we may be reasonably sure that we have gotten the worth of our money. This matter of picking out a cow has proven so unsatisfactory to a great many men that they have come to the conclusion that they can better afford to raise their own cows from calfhood than to trust their judgment to select them from other herds. There is a satisfaction about this that goes a long way. If the heifer should fail to turn out well we cannot blame any one but ourselves; whereas, if we trust the man we bought of, and then our expectations are not realized, we are quite inclined to find fault and never fully trust the neighbor as we did before. It really is more of a job to pick out a good farmer than a good cow. So many men think when they sell a cow that she is the very best of all in the lot, when the fact is they are, for the time being, sadly mistaken. Self-interest is so strong. After we have done our best we may be deceived. If we are, the best way is to get out of it as well as we can, blaming no one, and try to do better next time.

#### A CASE OF OVER-FEEDING.

Three pounds a day are generally considered pretty good gains for a fattening animal. Where any considerable number of animals are fed there are few feeders who manage to get this average daily gain for either a long or short period. Recently attention has been called to the fact that a farmer succeeded in putting on a gain of five and one-half pounds per day for a period of twenty-eight days. These figures have been verified so that there is no question about their accuracy. The feed used in this case consisted of ten pounds of oil meal per day per steer during the feeding period mentioned in addition to the corn and forage. The animals seemed to relish this ration for the time mentioned, but with one accord, and at one time they refused to make further gains. They had been, as it were, completely over-

many places roads must be cut for miles through dense underbush and forests to make way for the relief caravans to the widely scattered houses of the peasants. The snow is deep on the hills and the cold is intense. Hardships of the most rigorous character have been experienced by the numerous relief parties; yet the good work is being daringly carried on.

#### WILL BREAK THE RECORD.

##### Immigration From Great Britain This Year.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Mr. J. Obed Smith, immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, arrived in the city on Wednesday, on his way home from a trip through England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the interests of the Immigration Department. He stated that everything pointed to the influx into Canada from the United Kingdom being greater during the present year than it has been in any year in the history of the country. What made the movement all the more gratifying was that those most anxious to come and settle in the country were of the well-to-do class, who would be able to buy up lands in the Northwest at once and go right into farming.

#### IN NEW YORK STATE.

##### Two Bandits Board a Train and Hold Up Mail Clerk.

A despatch from Watertown, N.Y., says:—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the United States mail was made on a Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg train near Gouverneur on Wednesday night. Two men, who boarded the train at Gouverneur, forced an entrance into the mail car and commanded Clerk Stack to surrender the postal valuables. The clerk called for help and the express messenger responded, when one of the robbers jumped from the train, which was moving at fifty miles an hour. The other was captured and lodged in the Canton jail. The identity of the would-be robber is unknown.

#### ASLEEP FOR 100 DAYS.

##### Terrible Result Follows Lovers' Quarrel.

A despatch from Centralia, Ill., says:—The 100th day of the remarkable sleep of Miss Dora Meek ends her better than last week, though showing no sign of awakening. She has been silent since September 28, sleeping soundly about eighteen hours a day, and the remainder of the time sitting with her head drooping, as though asleep, eyes half shut, and apparently hearing nothing. The young woman went to sleep during the excitement resulting from a lover's quarrel. She takes a little nourishment, and is in fair physical condition. Medicine and hypnotism have failed to arouse her.

#### HYDROPHOBIA MICROBE.

##### Italian Professor Says that He Has Discovered It.

A despatch from Rome says: Prof. Sormagni, of Pavia, announces that he has discovered the microbe of hydrophobia.

#### EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

##### Will Be Extended to All the French Arsenals.

A despatch from Paris says:—The experiment of an eight-hour work day has proved so satisfactory at the naval dockyards at Toulon and L'Orient that M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, has decided to extend the system to all the naval arsenals on Jan. 15.

offered to-day and changed hands at steady prices. Cars on the track here are quoted at 95c to \$1, and potatoes out of store sell at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bag.

Poultry — The after-holiday season continues quiet, and very little stock is being handled. Yesterday's quotations are unchanged; 10c to 12c per pound is offered for the best young fresh-killed turkeys, and 9c to 10c for old birds, 12c to 12½c for ducks, 7c to 8c for geese, 50c to 70c for the best young chickens and 30c to 50c for others.

Baled Hay — The market is slightly glutted, the offerings are heavy and the demand is small, which conditions cause an easier tone in prices. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted as \$3.50 to \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw — Is unchanged at \$5 to \$6 per ton for car lots on the track here.

#### CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—There was a brisk trade at the cattle market to-day, an important factor being a light run. Prices on the whole were firmer all round. The local butcher trade was good, and prices for the best butcher cattle were strong, at \$3.75 to \$4.50. The general feeling among the butchers was that the ordinary butcher cattle were dear at the prices prevailing. Good export cattle were in demand at what were considered high prices in view of the prices now prevailing in the Old Country. There were very few choice export offering but the best available fetched from \$5 to \$5.35. Mixed loads of export and butchers' cattle sold at \$1.25 to \$5. Trade is very quiet just now in stockers, for the reason that there are very few coming in. Some good stocker cattle are wanted.

Sheep and lamb trade is good, prices being stronger all round, with everything sold out, and prospects good. Lambs were selling at \$4 to \$4.75; export ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.65; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.

Calves are in good demand at from \$2 to \$10 each, or \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs are firmer, the very best selling at \$6.12½, and lights and fats at \$5.87½, or an eighth better all round.

The total run was 51 loads, with 667 head of cattle, 554 sheep and lambs, 1,460 hogs, and 19 calves. Feeders, steers, 1,050

lbs.....	\$3.75	\$4.12½
do bulls, 1,300 lbs.....	2.75	3.30
Export, heavy.....	4.50	5.35
Export cattle, light.....	3.75	4.00
Bulls, export, heavy,		
cwt.....	3.75	4.25
do light.....	3.00	3.50
Feeders, light, 800 lbs and upwards.....	3.00	3.50
Stockers, 400 to 800		
lbs.....	2.00	2.75
do 900 lbs.....	3.25	.....
Butchers' cattle, choice	4.00	4.50
do medium.....	3.50	3.75
do picked.....	3.75	4.25
do bulls.....	3.00	3.25
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2.25	3.00
Milch cows.....	30.00	55.00
Hogs, best.....	6.12½	.....
do light.....	5.87½	.....
Sheep, export, cwt.....	3.25	3.40
Bucks.....	2.50	2.75
Culls.....	2.25	2.50
Lambs.....	3.75	4.75
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00
Common rough cows and bulls.....	2.25	3.00

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Trade continues somewhat dull. The demand is fair, but receipts are light. Prices remain steady at \$7.50 to \$7.60 asked and \$7.40 bid for car lots on the track here.

#### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 13. — Wheat, spring,

red album to the Earl, to mark occasion of his first visit with bride.

Many people have been "writing the papers" complaining of blackmailing which goes on Killarney.

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Lord Pufferin's memory, and of his eldest son, the Earl of J are commemorated by a Celtic cr 24 feet high, erected at Clondub county Down.

Mr. N. D. Gallacher, of Bell says that the American tob combination has failed to cap the British market, and has lost the struggle £1,500,000.

When arrested for begging Tuam, County Galway, a mend was found to have £74 in the b

A new effort is being m ad Dublin to revive the old Irish h and it is meeting with consider support.

Ping-pong is to be played in glass house by a Dublin club w has just been formed for the cr ment of the game.

Miss Rose M'Dowell, who died Dublin in her 81st year, had the fusal of the hand and hear Daniel O'Connell.

Mr. Hugh Black died recently Hanover street, Belfast, aged His wife died seven months ago the age of ninety-four.

The Lord-Lieutenant speaking the 29th ult., at the annual dl of the Incorporated Law Societ Dublin, said at the head of the sponsibilities of his office was duty of maintaining law and o and upholding at all times the ernment of the King. That duty will perform.

The Lord Mayor of Cork has ceived a subscription of £250. Lord Dudley, Lord-Lieutenant, support of the proposed Cork hibition next year.

Belfast has since 1879 made profits of £158,140 from its electric light, markets, and t ways, and of this £52,511 has contributed towards the relief rates.

In the past decade the Metho in Ireland have increased 11.27 cent., their number now being 000. The Roman Catholics declined 6.7 per cent., and church of Ireland 3.2 per cent.

#### ANTHRACITE COMPETITION

##### Trial to Be Made With Lig Briquettes.

A despatch from Minneapolis s —A practical test of lignite quettes for railroad purposes w made by the Soo road. After and laborious work with mach enough of the fuel has been pre for a trial run. The process \$1.25 a ton, and tests have e lished the fact that briquettes compete with anthracite coal every respect.

#### ANTI-TREATING LEAGUE

Recently a new league has started in Dublin. It is called Anti-Treating League, the mer of which wear a small badge, a their initiation promise so long they wear the badge and are bers never to invite into a i house anyone for the purpo treating him.

It is estimated that about women and girls are employe flower selling in the streets of don.



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Lord Dufferin's memory, and that his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, commemorated by a Celtic cross,

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

### The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

#### DOMINION.

The death rate in London for 1902 was 14.6 per thousand.  
Dr. Hodgetts, Provincial Health Inspector, found fifteen cases of smallpox at Galt.

Ontario assessment for 1902 was \$29,302,495, an increase over 1901 of \$1,941,755.

There were 385 births, 196 marriages and 285 deaths in London in the past six months.

A signal can be sent across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy in one-nineteenth of a second.

New South Wales Education Commissioners are expected in Canada shortly to study our system.

Three little Galician boys at Winnipeg were sentenced to three months in jail for breaking into a candy store.

Fort William ratepayers carried a by-law to give the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. a free site for a million bushel wheat elevator and a flour mill.

The Dominion revenue for the past six months is \$3,579,007 in excess of that for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and the surplus over all expenditures is \$7,589,562.

A true bill for murder has been returned against Mrs. Annie Marsten of Medicine, New Brunswick, a young woman charged with poisoning her husband.

Geo. Scott, of Wentworth street, Hamilton, has been confined to his bed for six months. He is almost lifeless, is incapable of any motion, and can only make signs with his eyes.

There were 27 actual fires in Stratford in 1902, as compared with 25 in 1901, but the loss in 1902 was only \$869, as compared with \$26,324 in 1901, which was the heaviest for some years.

Since September last smallpox has made its appearance in 69 municipalities of the Province of Quebec. The Provincial Board of Health maintains that if vaccination were generally adopted such prevalence could be largely avoided.

Hamilton council is composed of three lawyers, three manufacturers, three contractors, one printer, one grocer, one moulder, one dryman, one insurance agent, one gentleman of leisure, one publisher, one traveller, one wood and coal dealer, one accountant, one merchant and one market gardener.

#### FOREIGN.

Six deaths from bubonic plague occurred at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Mrs. Mary Morgan died at Dubuque, Iowa, aged 105 years.

Several hundred Boer prisoners in India still refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

At Rome thirty thousand people took part in the ceremonies incident to the 25th anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel II.

During the past year nearly 37,000,000 barrels of beer were produced in Great Britain and Ireland.

One hundred thousand fishermen and women of France, engaged in the sardine industry, are destitute.

Severe weather and lack of food have led to the appearance of large numbers of wolves in Hungary.

Major Glenn, 5th United States Infantry, is on trial at Manila, charged with causing the murder of prisoners of war.

A new warship, which will be able to completely nullify any attacks by submarine torpedo boats, is being

the trade; but the latter was certain that the Count would starve did he endeavor to earn a living by boot-manufacturing, as the work put into each pair was too excellent and slow to prove profitable. Some time ago Count Tolstoi tried to persuade two of his disciples—young men of education and culture—to turn shoemakers, but they declined.

An interesting story is attached to a ring which the Kaiser always wears on the little finger of his left hand, as a talisman against all personal danger. It is said that a toad one day hopped into the room of the wife of Elector John of Brandenburg and deposited a stone on his bed. The creature disappeared but the stone remained, and was ever afterwards jealously guarded by the Hohenzollerns. Frederick the Great's father had the stone set in a ring, and this has ever since been worn by the head of the house.

The Kaiser has strong opinions on the practice of wealthy persons leaving their money to public institutions without any regard for relatives in poor circumstances. A year or two ago Herr Meyer, a brewer, of Johannesburg, left to the town of Stettin \$75,000 to build a museum. The Emperor's consent is required for the acceptance of such legacies, and in this case he refused the corporation's petition on the ground that the will violated a moral duty towards indigent relations, whom the testator had ignored. The Emperor, therefore, insisted on Stettin indemnifying Herr Meyer's needy kin before building the museum.

Prince William Ernest, the present ruler of Saxe-Weimar—the State which the late Prince Edward sacrificed by his morganatic marriage—is a young man in his twenties, who is said to be on warm terms with the Emperor William, and to have a close interest in the Kaiser's schemes for the development of the empire. He is rich—immensely rich—with vast estates in Holland and Silesia, and a fortune of twenty million dollars to spend. He is interesting, too, not merely because he is young and has his head screwed tightly on his shoulders, but because he is the only Sovereign in the world who has his own grandfather as his heir.

During her stay at Kiel the Czarina spent much time in driving and shopping with her sister. One morning, while the two ladies were in an art shop, a large crowd collected to catch a glimpse of the Czarina as she came out. To avoid this homage the Czarina asked the proprietor if she could not escape by a back way. The latter said he had a back door, but, owing to building operations it was boarded up. "That's nothing," returned Her Majesty; "if you get us a ladder we can manage." A ladder was obtained, and the Empress of all the Russias climbed over the back wall into an abutting garden, passed through the house to which it belonged, and reached the castle unobserved through side streets.

Although it is a fact little known to-day, Sir John Gorst went out as a missionary to the Maories some forty years ago. Afterwards, exchanging into the Government service he was appointed Resident Commissioner over one of the most disaffected districts of the colony, and there, in addition to other duties, edited a loyal Maori journal. This paper was specially produced as a rival to an anti-British one, and the story has been told that a famous rebel chief named Rewi, not appreciating Sir John's editorial advice, descended in force one night and captured the office. The man who was afterwards to become England's Minister of Education escaped within the lines of General Sir Duncan Cameron, where he was bombarded out of his own

#### FARMERS' OPINIONS

##### On the High Tariff vs. Low Tariff Question.

Low tariff and high tariff letters in about equal proportions appear from week to week in a Montreal paper. In the last received two Northwest farmers express their opinions. One of them signing himself "Pam" advocates free trade. He says:—"Whether duties are high or low, two vital points must be considered as to who pays them or who gets them. Here I call to mind a remark of the present Premier when the Germans were threatening to place extra duties on Canadian stuff that they would pay them themselves, showing his opinion to be that the Government would simply take them from its own people and the Canadian would not sell his goods for less than usual. This would certainly be the case. The internal wheat raiser, say would raise his price and another section of the community would pay it, and the importer from other parts would take a like advantage. We may possibly make the foreigner pay us a duty by putting it on an export. If he can get the article no cheaper anywhere else and he must have it. Then he may bring his factory here to get the benefit and send the product across. Then our Government to save the situation must put an excise on it. If his own Government also exacts a duty it will make the product extremely dear. The manufacturer cannot export unless he can sell at a price that will pay the duty and leave him a fair living. Here he is helped out by the local dealer, who, according to fair repute adds the duty to what he could easily sell for internally and then wonders why the foreigner gets in and duns at the politician for more protection. The result is the same, only the purchaser has more to pay for the article, home or foreign."

Another Northwest farmer writes as follows:—"I came over the border a year ago with my brother, as we had heard much of the cheap farms not many miles from Wetsaskwin and are well satisfied with this country, but we miss the manufacturing towns we had so near our farms in Illinois. The great question here is the cost of transporting our farm products on the railways and on the ocean to distant markets. If there were factories in Alberta a large consuming population would soon grow up in this territory and we would not need to trouble ourselves very much about transportation. Alberta has every natural advantage for becoming a great manufacturing country. There is coal in abundance, the swift little rivers coming down from the mountains furnish cheap water-power. We know what protection has done for the farmers of the United States in building up manufacturing towns near them. My father bought his farm in Illinois for five dollars an acre. He recently sold it for one hundred and fifteen dollars an acre. The increase in price was due to the growth of manufacturing towns in the State. My father's farm was not near enough to the town to be sold in town lots. Its increased value was entirely due to the better market for farm products. However a friend of ours had a farm quite close to a manufacturing town. As the town grew farm lands were required for workmen's houses and he sold his farm to a real estate syndicate for five hundred dollars an acre. The syndicate divided it into building lots and I have heard that they made quite a pile of money out of it. If the Canadian Government would put up the tariff as high as the United States tariff we would soon have plenty of factories in Al-



room to the Earl, to mark the  
sion of his first visit with his  
ny people have been "writing to  
papers" complaining of the  
cmailing which goes on at  
Arney.

**Liffrick.** Asylum Committee  
decided that the lunatic in-  
s are to be taught to weave  
for their own clothes.

**Lord Mayor of Dublin** placed  
Mansion House at the disposal  
of promoters of the proposed  
rence on the Irish land ques-  
and it was accepted.

**rd Dufferin's** memory, and that  
s eldest son, the Earl of Ava,  
ommemorated by a Celtic cross,  
et high, erected at Clandeboyne,  
ty Down.

**N. D. Gallacher**, of Belfast,  
that the American tobacco  
ination has failed to capture  
British market, and has lost in  
struggle £1,500,000.

**en** arrested for begging at  
n, County Galway, a mendicant  
found to have £74 in the bank.  
new effort is being made in  
n to revive the old Irish harp,  
it is meeting with considerable  
ort.

**g-ping** is to be played in a  
house by a Dublin club which  
just been formed for the enjoy-  
of the game.

**s Rose M'Dowell**, who died in  
n in her 81st year, had the re-  
of the hand and heart of  
d O'Connell.

**Hugh Black** died recently in  
ver street, Belfast, aged 103.  
wife died seven months ago at  
age of ninety-four.

**Lord-Lieutenant** speaking on  
29th ult., at the annual dinner  
e Incorporated Law Society in  
n, said at the head of the re-  
bilities of his office was the  
of maintaining law and order,  
upholding at all times the Gov-  
ent of the King. That duty he  
perform.

**Lord Mayor of Cork** has re-  
t a subscription of £250 from  
Dudley, Lord-Lieutenant, in  
ort of the proposed Cork Ex-  
on next year.

**last** has since 1879 made total  
s of £158,140 from its gas,  
e light, markets, and tram-  
e, and of this £52,511 has been  
ibuted towards the relief of

the past decade the Methodists  
eland have increased 11.27 per  
their number now being 82.  
The Roman Catholics have  
ed 6.7 per cent., and the  
h of Ireland 3.2 per cent.

## ANTHRACITE COMPETITOR

to Be Made With Lignite  
Briquettes.

**Despatch from Minneapolis** says:  
practical test of lignite bri-  
es for railroad purposes will be  
by the Soo road. After long  
laborious work with machinery  
h of the fuel has been prepared  
trial run. The process costs  
a ton, and tests have estab-  
l the fact that briquettes can  
ete with anthracite coal in  
respect.

## ANTI-TREATING LEAGUE.

**NTI-TREATING LEAGUE.**  
a new League has been  
d in Dublin. It is called the  
Treating League, the members  
ich wear a small badge, and at  
initiation promise so long as  
wear the badge and are mem-  
never to invite into a public  
anyone for the purpose of  
ing him.

is estimated that about 3,000  
n and girls are employed in  
r selling in the streets of Lon-

At some thirty thousand people  
took part in the ceremonies incident  
to the 25th anniversary of the death  
of King Victor Emmanuel II.

**During** the past year nearly 37-  
000,000 barrels of beer were produc-  
ed in Great Britain and Ireland.

**One** hundred thousand fishermen  
and women of France, engaged in  
the sardine industry, are destitute.

**Severe** weather and lack of food  
have led to the appearance of large  
numbers of wolves in Hungary.

**Major Glenn**, 5th United States In-  
fantry, is on trial at Manila, charg-  
ed with causing the murder of pris-  
oners of war.

**A** new warship, which will be able  
to completely nullify any attacks by  
submarine torpedo boats, is being  
discussed by the British Admiralty.

**An** American syndicate is endeavor-  
ing to secure the control of the  
Paris and other French gas works,  
but the French are rather reluctant  
about selling out to the foreigners.

**The** iron and steel exports from  
Britain showed a total increase of  
£4,000,000, while imports of wheat  
and manufactured articles into Brit-  
ain show a large increase.

**In** the German army estimates  
£25,000 has been set apart for ex-  
periments with field automobiles, as  
trials with these machines made up  
to the present time have shown them  
to be of permanent value.

**The** lack of scientific and mental  
equipment in Great Britain as com-  
pared with her trading competitors  
America and Germany, is pointed  
out by Sir John Wolfe Barry as pre-  
sident of technical institutions.

**Andrew Carnegie** has offered the  
city of Philadelphia \$1,500,000 to-  
wards the extension of the free lib-  
rary system. The city must erect  
30 buildings from this sum which  
shall be branches of the main lib-  
rary, and must furnish the sites for  
the buildings, equip them, and after-  
wards maintain them at a yearly  
cost of at least £5,000 per building.

## PERSONAL TIT-BITS.

**Gossip About Some of the World's  
Prominent People.**

**It** is said that the King of the  
Belgians has never been known to  
wear gloves. One of his principal  
hobbies is gardening, and he is  
prouder of the lovely gardens and  
greenhouses of Laeken than of any  
other of his many possessions.

**The** Dowager Empress of Russia  
possesses the most expensive sable  
fur cloak ever made. It is valued at  
\$60,000, and was presented to Her  
Majesty on her coronation by the  
City of Irkutsk, in Siberia, the cen-  
tre of the Russian fur trade.

**"I** recited the numbers from one to  
two hundred and thirty in Pol-  
ish!" This was Madame Modjeska's  
answer to a demand by her  
hostess for the name of the recita-  
tion in her native language with  
which she had just delighted a  
fashionable assembly, some of her  
listeners being deeply moved. The  
fact was, Madame Modjeska's mem-  
ory had failed her, so with thrilling  
tones and gestures she had recited  
Polish figures.

**The** Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, the  
Minister of Public Works in New  
South Wales, can boast of having  
filled every position on a newspaper,  
from the lowest to the highest.  
Born in Tasmania, at the age of ten  
he was installed as printer's devil  
at the office of the Hobart Mer-  
cury. He afterwards became suc-  
cessively compositor, reporter, sub-  
editor, accountant, advertisement  
cnaviser, publisher, editor, and  
proprietor. To-day he owns both  
morning, evening, and weekly jour-  
nals.

**Count Tolstoi**, as is well known,  
always wears boots of his own mak-  
ing—which boots are the admiration  
of the shoemaker who taught him

a missionary to the Maories some  
forty years ago. Afterwards "ex-  
changing into the Government  
service he was appointed Resident Com-  
missioner over one of the most dis-  
affected districts of the colony, and  
there, in addition to other duties,  
edited a loyal Maori journal. This  
paper was specially produced as a  
rival to an anti-British one, and the  
story has been told that a famous  
rebel chief named Rewi, not appre-  
ciating Sir John's editorial advice,  
descended in force one night and  
captured the office. The man who  
was afterwards to become England's  
Minister of Education escaped within  
the lines of General Sir Duncan  
Cameron, where he was bombarded  
with bullets made out of his own  
type.

## DOUKS STILL RESTLESS.

**Would Not Take Much to Start  
Another March.**

**A** despatch from Winnipeg says:  
Amos Wright, of the Yorkton dis-  
trict, is in Winnipeg on business. He  
says: "The Doukhobors are quiet at  
present, and their recent fanaticism  
appears to have almost died away,  
but they still go about their work  
chanting their wild prayers and  
dances, and I think it would be easy  
to start them on another wild march.  
Peter Verigin, whose arrival was an-  
ticipated with great rejoicing, has  
dropped into their colony without  
making any noticeable difference in  
their behavior. What effect he will  
have on them I cannot say. Their  
joy on his arrival was more of a de-  
monstration of gladness on his being  
released from Siberia than of wel-  
coming a prophet. He is undoubt-  
edly revered by many of them, but  
could become as great menace to  
their quietness as the fanatic John  
the Baptist.

**"The** people of the district look  
for another trek in the spring, and  
until then Verigin's influence for  
good or bad will not be felt. The  
Doukhobors say that when the Gov-  
ernment agents sent them back to  
their homes they promised that they  
would be removed to a warmer  
country after the snow and cold had  
gone."

## RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

**New Iron Range North of Sudbury  
so Pronounced.**

**A** despatch from New York says:  
—Experts have just completed the  
examination of the new iron range  
in Moose Mountains, Ontario, north  
of Sudbury, and pronounce it the  
richest in the world, not excepting  
the great Mesaba range in Michigan.  
The formation extends over 30 or 40  
miles. Prof. Leith, of the University  
of Wisconsin, estimates that there  
are in sight at least ten million tons  
of 60 per cent. ore, and probably  
forty million of ledge runs. There  
is also a hundred million tons of ore  
of lower grades. A company is be-  
ing formed to develop the property,  
and it is intended to build a rail-  
way through the section.

## HE WAS UP EARLY.

**Not** all visitors to the country are  
ar ignorant of the farmer's sur-  
roundings as the farmers sometimes  
suppose.

**"Wal,"** said Farmer Wilkins to his  
city boarder, who was up early and  
looking round, "ben out to hear the  
haycock crow, I s'pose?" and he  
winked at his hired man.

**"No,"** replied the city boarder,  
"I've been out tying a knot in a  
cord of wood."

**Farmer Wilkins** scowled at the  
hired man, and wanted to know why  
he was not getting to work at milk-  
ing those cows.

**The** increase in price was due to  
the growth of manufacturing towns  
in the State. My father's farm was  
not near enough to the town to be  
sold in town lots. Its increased  
value was entirely due to the better  
market for farm products. However  
a friend of ours had a farm quite  
close to a manufacturing town. As  
the town grew farm lands were re-  
quired for workmen's houses and  
he sold his farm to a real estate  
syndicate for five hundred dollars an  
acre. The syndicate divided it into  
building lots and I have heard that  
they made quite a pile of money out  
of it. If the Canadian Government  
would put up the tariff as high as  
the United States tariff we would  
soon have plenty of factories in Al-  
berta. I was surprised to see in one  
of the Canadian newspapers that  
when the American farmers now  
pouring into Alberta became Cana-  
dian citizens they will force the  
Dominion Government to adopt free  
trade. Why should we vote for free  
trade in Canada when we have been  
voting for high protection all our  
lives in the United States?"

## IN DEEP FINANCIAL WATER.

**Revision of Germany's Fiscal Sys-  
tem Must Come Soon.**

**The** London Times' Berlin corres-  
pondent says the financial condition  
of the German Empire continues to  
give grounds for serious reflections.  
The net estimated decrease in the  
Imperial revenue which is not ap-  
propriated for the separate States,  
including the income from the post-  
office, telegraphs, and Imperial, as  
distinguished from State, railways,  
is between eleven million and twelve  
million marks. The expenditures are  
constantly increasing. Forty-eight  
million marks will have to be ap-  
propriated in the estimates to cover  
the deficit revealed in the final ac-  
counts of 1901. It is universally  
believed the Government will find it  
impossible to postpone much longer  
a radical reform in the whole finan-  
cial system of the Empire.

## KILLED BOY WITH DRINK.

**Ante-mortem Statement Implies  
cates Four Farmers.**

**A** despatch from Winnipeg says: A  
tragic death, the result of foul work  
on the part of a gang of men out for  
a gay time, occurred at Neepawa on  
Thursday. Henry Spence, a half-  
bred boy, was taken in hand by  
these brutal individuals on Monday  
night, and it is claimed was filled  
with intoxicating liquor to such an  
extent that he was taken home in  
an unconscious condition. The vic-  
tim was quite young, and unaccus-  
tomed to the habitual use of liquor.  
He never recovered from the effects  
of the terrible dose, and died on  
Thursday morning. His ante-mor-  
tem statement implicates four farm-  
ers of the district as principals.

## LOVE AND HUNGER.

**Why Viennese Women Put End  
to Their Lives.**

**A** despatch from Vienna says: Sta-  
tistics for 1902 demonstrate that  
Vienna continues in the front rank  
of European capitals in the number  
of suicides. Last year's records  
show that there were 453 deaths  
from suicide and 467 attempts at  
self-destruction. The number of wo-  
men suicides increased in ten years  
from 57 to 124. Most of the deaths  
are attributed to love and to hun-  
ger. The former was responsible for  
160 suicides or attempts at self-de-  
struction, poverty for 158, insanity  
for 127, domestic troubles for 72,  
and financial losses for 19. One  
hundred and sixty persons hanged  
themselves, 148 used firearms, in  
taking their lives, sixty drowned  
themselves, and 35 took poison.

# FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

## BITTER MILK.

Very often complaints are made about cows giving bitter milk. The causes may be bad drinking water, bacteria, or a certain stage of lactation, or by cows eating weeds, etc. If the milk when first drawn is sweet and wholesome the bitterness is caused doubtless by bacteria and can be remedied by scalding while the milk is fresh. The utmost care should be taken by the milker also, as to the care of the cow and also to his own clothing. As the skin of the cow is an active excreting agent and a large amount of foul matter removed from the blood by it, it stands to reason that this matter must be removed or else it will dry and clog the pores. This dry dandruff must be removed or it will get in the milk and cause a most unpleasant odor very quickly.

A card made of fine wires should be used first, followed by a stiff brush. These two implements should be used every morning on each cow before attempting to milk, and a few moments will be required for the work each day. The extra work will be doubly repaid in the increased health of the animal and improved appearance. The water to which the cows have access should be pure. They should not be allowed to drink from stagnant pools. If these matters are attended to there should be no bitter milk. Sometimes the cow is too far advanced in lactation and this is the cause of the bitterness. If all means fail to remedy the trouble, she should be dried up, fattened for market or otherwise disposed.

## THE APPLE ORCHARD.

When an apple orchard is planted, the ground should be in a high state of cultivation and not allowed to deteriorate, writes Mr. S. A. Reeds. To accomplish this, corn may be planted in the spring. Shallow cultivation should be followed and at last working, sow cowpeas or crimson clover before the harrow or cultivator. I would not advise the sowing of small grain in an orchard of any kind. In breaking up the land in an apple orchard, I would plow as if there were no trees present, that is, divide the orchard into such sections as seem most advantageous, and avoid dead furrows between the rows.

By plowing in this way, the land is kept level and not worked into ridges or gullies. Ease the breaking plow out of the ground, so that no dirt will stick to the tines. Care should be taken not to injure the surface roots by plowing. If cowpeas are sown, a disk or cutaway harrow should be run over them after the vines are dead from frost, and clover should succeed them the following spring. In breaking up land and harrowing with two horses, I would not use the double or singletree or even the trace chains. It is impossible to take such an outfit in the orchard and work without injury to trees.

## THE DAIRY COW.

Probably no animal on the farm utilizes its food so completely in the work of production as the dairy cow. In man factoring, the economy of the machine is judged by the proportion of work to total energy expended. This may be applied in judging the relative economy of farm animals as producers of food materials. A cow producing a moderate yield of milk will require about the same food as a steer being stall fattened. Lawes and Gilbert of England have shown by

ther. They are better confined to a roomy house.

For frosty wattles and combs, cuts or bruises of any kind, keep in the poultry house an ointment made by mixing a pound of vaseline or cosmoline a teaspoonful each of turpentine, crude petroleum, oil of tar and oil of sassafras.

If you expect to have a liberal supply of eggs look around now and secure a special market for strictly fresh eggs. When you get customers of the class you want, such as appreciate a good article and will pay what it is worth, religiously fulfil your part of the contract.

## CEMENT FLOOR.

To make a cement floor, fill in with four inches of broken stone or coarse gravel. Mix one barrel cement with eight barrels coarse sand, and then with water, so it is quite thin. Let this fill all the openings and cover the stones to a depth of one inch. After it sets, and before it dries, put on a coat  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, made with one part Portland cement to three parts of good sand. Trowel this down perfectly smooth, and sprinkle it occasionally with water, so it does not dry too quickly.

## THE RED BRACELETS.

Clever Device of an Indian Robber to Escape Punishment.

In connection with the punishment of the 9th Lancers for the alleged complicity of some of its members in the murder of a native, the following story, communicated to us by an English officer in command of a large body of native Indian police, throws an interesting light on the ingenuity of the natives in fabricating evidence.

The Indian police are often notoriously indolent, and, in order to save the trouble of investigating the charges brought against a suspected thief, they will frequently torture him with the object of making him declare where he has hidden the goods he is supposed to have stolen or of gaining any information that may lead to his conviction. Of course, I always set my face sternly against this mode of obtaining evidence, and some time ago made it known that the next case of torture that occurred should be visited with condign punishment. But it required all my vigilance. They would put a large Indian beetle with sharp feelers on a man's chest—under his upper garment—and the creature would dig frantically into his flesh in its efforts to escape; they would bind the wrists of their prisoner tightly with cords, and so on.

One man, whom the police had long tried to convict, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an extensive robbery. He complained bitterly to me next day of the cruel torture he had been subjected to, showing me his wrists, each of which, he said, had been tightly bound with a cord (which had cut into the flesh) and then tied to a beam. I was very angry, for each of the man's wrists was marked with a bright circle of red, apparently confirming

## THE TRUTH OF HIS STORY.

As I expected, the native police loudly protested their innocence; but I did not for a moment believe they were speaking the truth, and told them that the threatened punishment would be inflicted.

That evening as I was smoking my pipe and thinking over the matter again, it suddenly struck me that there was no mark of a knot on either wrist. "What?" I said to myself.

# DISEASE ON FRUIT SKINS

FRUIT SHOULD BE PEELED OR WASHED BEFORE USING.

Millions of Bacteria Likely to Enter System Unless Care Is Taken.

Danger of disease, death perhaps, hides on the surface of every piece of fruit, and the rosy cheek of the apple or the purple covering of the grape may be using its attractiveness only to lure you on to your doom.

This startling state of affairs is laid before the public in a report recently issued by Dr. B. Ehrlich, a physician of Strassburg, Germany, who has just concluded a series of experiments at the Institute of Hygiene and Bacteriology in the university of that city.

That the infection of fruit with bacteria to such an extent as the report of Dr. Ehrlich shows will be a general surprise even in these days, when we are suspicious of the water, the public drinking cup, and practically everything we come in contact with.

## MILLIONS OF BACTERIA.

But that half a pound of cherries should be carrying around 12,000,000 bacteria, each one of which may be aiming to destroy your life, with a good chance of succeeding, is a bit of startling information.

"Wash all fruit thoroughly," says Dr. Ehrlich, and it may come that we will have to add this warning to its present "Boil the water."

The variety of diseases that can be carried along in this manner is surprising, but the most fatal plagues are classed in the list.

It has been known that vegetables could be held responsible for the transmission of much sickness, acting as vehicles for the germs of disease, indeed, there have been cases where epidemics have been traced to the vegetables, but much of the danger of this was neutralized by the cooking of the food. However, that fruit, which usually is eaten practically in its original state, holds so great a peril is a more serious matter.

Few are in the habit of washing fruit, and still fewer remove the skins or peel. Thus the bacteria has every possible chance to enter the system and do its deadly work.

In the condition in which it is placed upon the market, the surface of fruit is almost always unclean; on the surface millions of microscopic creatures exist. It has already been proven that in certain cases, cholera, typhus, and tuberculosis have been transmitted in this way. The danger can be partially obviated by peeling or washing the fruit.

## STARTLING FIGURES OBTAINED.

In order to determine the degree of uncleanness in market fruit, Dr. Ehrlich washed fruit of various kinds and then ascertained by a reliable process the numbers of bacteria thus removed. In this manner he found that 200 grams (about half a pound) of the fruits examined supported upon their surface bacteria in the following numbers: Huckleberries, 400,000; damsons, 470,000; raspberries (yellow plums), 700,000; pears, 800,000; gooseberries, 1,000,000; garden strawberries, 2,000,000; raspberries, 4,000,000; grapes, 8,000,000; currants, 11,000,000; and cherries, 12,000,000.

These figures teach how necessary it is that all fruit should be cleaned before it is eaten. In view of his experiments, Dr. Ehrlich recommends that before fruit is eaten it should always be thoroughly washed, preferably in running water, and that the washing should be repeated

# THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS

THE VICEROY OF INDIA TENDS TO ABOLISH IT.

Something About the Organization, Its Personnel, and Its Duties.

The announcement, made by the Viceroy of India at the colonial durbar, that the Indian Staff Corps will be abolished, indicates a complete change in the organization of the British India Army, and possibly the most important of changes that Lord Curzon promises. Many officers of the East India Company's forces were left out after the mutiny, the British Army was reorganized and various European regiments in the company's service amalgamated with it. To provide for these, a staff corps was created in each Presidency, which afterward became the Indian Staff Corps.

As the old company's officers went out, new blood was obtained, assistance to the corps being obtainable only on proof of ability to do good service; and at present numbers nearly 2,500 officers, ranging from full Generals to Second Lieutenants. Its officers fill all positions in the native regiments of Europeans, as well as many of the supply departments; and in them, not serving with troops, act as Commissioners, Residents, Superintendents in the military department of the Indian Government.

Appointments to the Indian Staff Corps have been hard to get. A certain number is offered to

## THE KING'S CADETS

at the Military College at Sandhurst. After they have had their chance, appointments are allotted to the order of merit to cadets who compete for them. King's cadets are generally the sons of officers who could not afford to pay the high fees charged at the military colleges. Promotion depends largely on an officer's acquiring five languages, along with proving his efficiency as a commander of troops.

Once in the Indian Staff Corps, an officer must spend the rest of his life in it. This rule is intended to maintain the established traditions of the service. These will be disturbed by the Viceroy's announcement.

To compensate him for his ended life in India, an officer who put "I.S.C." after his name gets a better pay, longer leaves and later pension on retirement than that given to British officers. The pension is nearly double that of an officer of his rank in the Royal Army and he receives higher pay while acting in a grade higher than his own.

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## MILITARY RANK.

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res, I would not use the double- or singletree or even the trace chains. It is impossible to take such an outfit in the orchard and work without injury to trees.

#### THE DAIRY COW.

Probably no animal on the farm utilizes its food so completely in the work of production as the dairy cow. In man facturing, the economy of the machine is judged by the proportion of work to total energy expended. This may be applied in judging the relative economy of farm animals as producers of food materials. A cow producing a moderate yield of milk will require about the same food as a steer being stall fattened. Lawes and Gilbert, of England, have shown by elaborate experiments that a cow yielding ten quarts of milk per day will produce in her milk weekly 6.6 pounds of nitrogenous substance, 6.3 pounds of fat, 8.3 pounds of milk sugar, and 1.3 pounds of mineral matter, making 22.5 pounds of total food materials.

A steer gaining fifteen pounds per week will produce in the increase made 1.1 pounds of nitrogenous substance, 9.5 pounds of fat and two pounds of mineral matter, or 10.8 pounds of total food material. In other words, in a given time, the cow produces in her milk about twice as much food materials as the steer stores in his body. According to these figures the solids of milk differ from those of beef by being far more nitrogenous, and thus more valuable as food. With milk at three cents per quart and beef at seven cents per pound, the market value per pound of the solids of the two classes of products is about the same. When milk sells at a relatively higher price than this the increased economy of the dairy cow, as compared with the beef animal, becomes still more apparent.

#### DAIRY AND STOCK.

A thrifty calf and a healthy boy are very much alike in some respects. Both are chock full of mischief and always hungry.

Give the lamb's clear wheat for the first third of the fattening period, half wheat and half corn for the second third, and corn alone for the last third.

If your cow puts up her foot to push you aside when you go up to her when she does not know it, don't kick the cow, but say, "Excuse me," and speak to her the next time you pass her.

Culves need the best of attention, especially in winter. The growth they have attained during the summer must not be allowed to stop, nor must they be permitted to become poor now.

Do not turn off a cow just because she is old. The question of usefulness is far more important than that of age. Not that we should be swayed from our best judgment by sentiment. The butter tub tells the story.

Milking at five o'clock in the afternoon of one day and seven of another is the surest way to serve notice on the cow that you do not care whether she does her best or not. If you fail on your part, she will certainly not work hard to keep up her part of the bargain.

#### POULTRY YARD.

Ice water is not an egg producer. A hen is not to be blamed if she does sometimes get into a stew.

If you have no scratching shed just sweep up the floor and put down a basket of clover heads or a sheaf of oats.

Let the poultry share the turnips and beets with the pigs. Poil with meat scraps and thicken stew with corn-meal and bran.

Fowls will gain very little by being permitted to wander about the premises in very cold or stormy weather.

showing me his wrists, each of which, he said, had been tightly bound with a cord (which had cut into the flesh) and then tied to a beam. I was very angry, for each of the man's wrists was marked with a bright circle of red, apparently confirming

#### THE TRUTH OF HIS STORY.

As I expected, the native police loudly protested their innocence; but I did not for a moment believe they were speaking the truth, and told them that the threatened punishment would be inflicted.

That evening as I was smoking my pipe and thinking over the matter again, it suddenly struck me that there was no mark of a knot on either wrist. "Now," I said to myself, "if each wrist had been tightly bound with a cord, instead of there being a circle of red entirely around the wrists, there would be the marks of the knot on each, whereas I distinctly remember that the red mark ran all round each in a bright red unbroken ring."

The following morning I made a few inquiries, and elicited the information that an old woman had visited the prisoner for a few minutes on the night of his arrest. I commanded her to be brought before me, and by dint of a few judicious threats succeeded in solving the mystery. It appears that there is a native plant, with a juice of a bright blue color, which, when applied to the skin, leaves a blue stain; when washed the blue color vanishes, leaving a vivid red mark, which remains for some hours. The old woman, who had heard of the order, had brought this juice with her and had concocted the scheme; and thus she and her relative were nearly successful in their revenge on the men who had captured the culprit. This juice does not give any pain when applied to the skin, beyond irritating it slightly.—London Tit Bits.

#### YOU MUST RELAX.

It is strange how few people really know how to relax, to let the bed hold them instead of vainly trying to hold up the bed. Give way, let the nerves and muscles rest. Do not anticipate your journey's end or waste nerve force by mentally going ahead and fussing because of delay. Do not mentally get out and push the train along because you do not reach your destination in a moment. Relax, drop the subject from your mind, and you will reach your objective point far less worn in mind and body than if you fussed and fumed. You can add years to your life by simply breathing. It is want of thought, want of time, want of knowledge that is at fault. Learn to breathe properly and you will always be self-possessed. Learn to relax and you will never be nervous and fussy and make others around you nervous. Do not catch the breath with a gasp, do not fuss with this or that little thing. Relax and gain that repose of manner that places you and those around you at ease. Few people can "let go." Yawning may not be polite, but it is healthful. Why? Because it gives full expression it stretches and vitalizes all the muscles of the body, and then relaxes them, quickening the blood supply, and then giving it free play.

#### GLASS BRICKS.

Glass bricks are gradually coming into use, and it is said that glass will soon be used for making statues for public places, as it resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

Which are the most contented birds? — Rooks, because they never complain without caws.

processes the numbers of bacteria removed. In this manner he found that 200 grams (about half a pound) of the fruits examined supported upon their surface bacteria in the following numbers: Huckleberries, 400,000; damsons, 470,000; mirabelle's (yellow plums), 700,000; pears, 800,000; gooseberries, 1,000,000; garden strawberries, 2,000,000; raspberries, 4,000,000; grapes, 8,000,000; currants, 11,000,000; and cherries, 12,000,000.

These figures teach how necessary it is that all fruit should be cleaned before it is eaten. In view of his experiments, Dr. Ehrlich recommends that before fruit is eaten it should always be thoroughly washed, preferably in running water, and that the washing should be repeated when dry matter is observed to be adhering to the fruit.

#### MURDERING SAILORS.

##### Cannibals in New Hebrides Attack Trading Vessels.

Mallicolo is the second largest island in the New Hebrides group, which now belongs to France. Some missionaries a while ago chose this island as a promising field for their work, but thus far they are greatly disappointed with the results.

None of the missionaries has yet been harmed by the natives, their immunity being due perhaps to the liberal price they pay for all the food and other things they purchase; but the natives care nothing for their instruction and have recently attacked an English trading vessel which stopped at the island to land a number of native passengers. Capt. Atkinson, his first mate and several others were killed. A few days later the Pearl, another trading ship, was also attacked, several of the crew being massacred.

There is no doubt that the English or French will call the Mallicolo natives to very severe account for their deviltry.

These natives have long been regarded as particularly interesting because they occupy a transitional zone between the Melanesian and Polynesian worlds and the natives consequently present a great variety of types, according to the extent of intermixture of the two races. The tribal groups in the island differ greatly in appearance, customs and language. When the islands were discovered the natives went naked or wore nothing beyond a strip of pounded bark, leaves or coconut fibre. At present most of the people use considerable European cotton cloth for all or a part of their attire.

Cannibalism still survives among them, though it has disappeared from many other islands. The natives have a reputation for ferocity and wickedness, but there is no doubt that they are sinned against as well as sinning. Those who knew Melanesia best say that the whites have been far more treacherous and cruel than the natives. Bishop Patteson, who was killed on the island of Nukapu in 1871, fell by the hand of a man whom the whites had just robbed of his children.

Mr. Markham has reported that many of the natives of these islands, such as those who murdered the missionary Williams, make use of firearms only against the whites, whom they regard as kidnappers. They would consider it disgraceful to employ the new weapons they have acquired in the local wars between kindred tribes.

Why is a lighted candle like an extinct fire? — It burns no longer.

Why is gas like poetry? — Because the number of feet required are regulated by the metre (meter).

CIVIL. THE FIRST DIVISION of the military strictly military appointments, either with regiments of the military departments of the government; the second, as shown above, includes all serving as missionaries, deputies, Residents, lieut. chiefs, and in some cases, Magistrates.

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#### MILITARY RANK.

The corps, under its regular flag during the last forty years, voted for the Indian Government body of men of military education who are familiar with the customs and languages of the populations, and perform the important services of commanding native troops and of conducting relations with neighboring countries. John Chien, in Kipling's "Ten his Ancestors," belonged to the Staff Corps, so probably Strickland, who has arrived instant in several of Kipling's tales, as did "Stelky," and other his heroes. Officers of the Staff Corps have served out of India, though not further west Malta.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Gwynne, who commanded the Allies in the march to Peking, was a Lieutenant on the corps at the time; of the British leaders in South Africa were Lieut.-Colonels or Major on its roster. Capt. Younghusband, who did some good work as an explorer and fighter among the men, is one of the corps.

#### DEPLETED ENERGY.

##### Irritability Caused by an Exhausted Nervous System.

If you are disposed to find it to grumble at everything about you if little things irritate you; if it upsets you; if you go to pieces, speak, when anything goes wrong your business, you may be sure that there is some enemy work in your system, that your energy is being exhausted in some way, and that your vitality is low ebb.

Look for the cause at once. Perhaps you have been smoking many cigarettes or cigars. Things exhaust energy or lower vitality so rapidly as excessive smoking. Perhaps you are burning ends of your candle, sitting up at night, going to parties every evening, and trying to keep up your work or your studies day after day, handicapped by loss of and consequent dulness or inertia.

If you feel irritable and on edge, on getting up in the morning, and are disposed to be fractious and fretful all day, there can be no doubt that there is something seriously wrong in your system. Bad effects may proceed from mental disturbance. It may worry or excessive anxiety in your business, your family affairs, some other matter. Whatever the cause, you must find and remove or allow it to wreck your life.

You cannot do good work if your nervous system is shattered. Your nerve centres are systematically bed of nourishment or demoralized by mental or physical dissipation. The whole machinery of body and mind is thrown out of order.

No defective machine can turn good work, and the longer one tries to use it while some serious obstruction is clogging the wheels, the greater will be the damage it suffers, the more difficult to put it in proper repair.—January Success.

What error in arithmetic does ology teach? — That stones measure in quarts (quartz).



# THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS

## THE VICEROY OF INDIA INTENDS TO ABOLISH IT.

### Nothing About the Organization, Its Personnel, and Its Duties.

The announcement made by the viceroy of India at the coronation bar, that the Indian Staff Corps was to be abolished, indicates a very complete change in the organization of the British India Army, and is probably the most important of the changes that Lord Curzon promised. Any officers of the East India company's forces were left out when the mutiny, the British Army was reorganized and various European regiments in the company's service amalgamated with it. To provide for these, a staff corps was created in each Presidency, which afterward became the Indian Staff Corps.

As the old company's officers died, new blood was obtained. Advancement to the corps being obtained only on proof of ability to render good service; and at present it numbers nearly 2,500 officers, ranked from full Generals to Second Lieutenants. Its officers fill all positions in the native regiments open to Europeans, as well as many in the supply departments; and many of them, not serving with troops, are Commissioners, Residents and Superintendents in the military-civilian department of the Indian Government. Appointments to the Indian Staff Corps have been hard to get. A certain number is offered to

### THE KING'S CADETS

the Military College at Sandhurst. After they have had their education, appointments are allotted in order of merit to cadets who compete for them. King's cadets are generally the sons of officers, who could not afford to pay the fees charged at the military colleges. Promotion depends very much on an officer's acquiring native languages, along with proving efficiency as a commander of British troops.

Once in the Indian Staff Corps, an officer must spend the rest of his active life in it. This rule is intended to maintain the established personnel and to preserve the traditions of the service. These will be carried by the Viceroy's announcement to compensate him for his enforced life in India, an officer who can "I.S.C." after his name gets better pay, longer leaves and larger pension on retirement than those given to British officers. The pension is nearly double that of an officer of his rank in the Royal Army. He receives higher pay when serving in a grade higher than his own.

The Indian Staff Corps consists of three elements, the military and the civil. The first includes all officers holding strictly military appointments, either with regiments or in military departments of the Government; the second, as suggested above, includes all serving as Commissioners, deputies, Residents, police chiefs, and in some cases, as district officers.

Officers in the second division are strictly civilians, for they never render service with troops, although they have

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# CATTLEMEN COMING OVER

## FROM THE UNITED STATES IN LARGE NUMBERS.

### Angry Over Orders to Remove Fences and Say the States Will Be Sorry.

The attitude of the Government upon the question of fencing ranges and the evident determination of the President to force the removal of all drift fences have started an exodus of cattlemen to Canada, and unless satisfactory assurances are given that Congress will take some action looking to the leasing of the lands now used for grazing the exodus promises to become of alarming proportions, says a Lincoln, Nebraska, letter.

The cattle raisers who have taken the lead in the matter so far are those from New Mexico and Texas, where the fences have already been forced down. They say that they will give the Government a chance to find out, what they have already discovered, that much of the grazing land is unfit for agricultural purposes, and they express the confident belief that the States that have permitted the cattlemen to be driven out will be sorry.

The Canadian Government is lending its efforts to promote the exodus and is offering land very cheap. The great Littlefield Cattle Company which has vast herds in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico and the Panhandle of Texas, has leased a million acres in Assiniboine for twenty-one years at two cents an acre a year. Three hundred miles of barbed wire fence, at a cost of \$50 a mile, will be built, beginning next year, and

### 5,000 HEAD OF CATTLE,

including a large sprinkling of graded shorthorns and Herefords, will be moved.

Six or seven years are expected to be consumed in the herd removal, the process including the marketing and maturing of heaves and the securing of as many cows as possible for the new grazing country. The Littlefield herd consists of 50,000 head, with a branding this year of some 15,000 calves. The company also buys each year a number of yearling steers, thus providing an annual marketing of two-year-olds.

Last year the Littlefields refused a million cash for their holdings of land and cattle. They have three-quarters of a million acres of land, fronting fourteen miles on the Pecos River, and also own a 1,400-acre hay farm near Rossville, N.M., which is stocked with high-grade cattle. In the last twenty years they have marketed cattle to the value of \$7,000,000.

The result of such an exodus will be to build up the Northwest Territory greatly as a cattle country. Land for fencing is offered at very low figures and the range is free to all. To prevent trouble between the cattlemen and the sheep men, such as has made Wyoming the scene of many a murder in recent years, the Canadian Government has divided the range so that no sheep get on the cattlemen's land and no cattle on that of the sheep men. The country is entirely new, and there are many thousands of acres upon which the grass has never been nipped.

### TWO OTHER GREAT HERDS,

those of Parramore and Merchant, of Abilene, Tex., will also be moved next spring. They have had agents in the Northwest looking up locations, and between them they will take 40,000 head to the Canada lands.

Cattlemen say that fully a million

flowers is of such peculiar delicacy that it neither cloy upon the nostrils nor palls upon the senses. Other flowers with heavy scent make one languid. But the rose is invigorating; and it is known now that the concentrated rose—that is, the natural smell as obtained from roses in great quantities—will certainly act upon the person as though he or she had been fanned by a breeze.

The rose curist asserts that if the scent is inhaled directly from the very heart of the flower it is more beneficial to the patient than though it were inhaled at long distance through an essence or an extract. There are different ways of administering the rose medicine. The patient can make a pillow of roses; on this she should lay her head, taking care that half a dozen of the blooms are so arranged that they point toward the face. In this attitude her nose and mouth are buried in their sweetness. The idea is to go to sleep on a bed of roses; when you wake up your headache will be cured.

The best rose is the garden rose, as it retains its red rose scent without having lost anything by being cultivated.

One of the rose treatments is through the eyes, for the nervous man or woman—people who cannot endure the sight of blood, who cannot see suffering, whom an injured animal will unnerve for a day. Uncleanliness and disorder that strike upon the sight act upon them as though they had had a fit of sickness. An unhappy combination of color will frequently affect the nerves and produce a headache. When people are as sensitive as this they can be cured by the color treatment, and this color cure is now actively in operation in many places.

When undergoing a severe nervous strain it is a good plan to take a rose and hold it to the nostrils; breathe deeply of the scent.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

#### Interesting Notes About Some Leading People.

The Mikado of Japan has recently issued a decree allowing a Japanese woman to lead, if she chooses, a single life. Hitherto, if unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her by law.

The fame of a "musical prodigy" sometimes lasts through life. Signor Tito Mattei, the pianist, gave his first concert at the age of six, and when twelve was awarded a gold medal by the Pope for playing at the Vatican.

The house that is being built for Mr. Schwab, the president of the Steel Trust, on Divers de Drive, in New York, will be regal in its magnificence. The tapestries for its interior decoration will alone cost \$50,000; the whole establishment costing something like \$5,000,000.

One of the members for Melbourne in the Victorian Parliament recently elected, Mr. J. A. Boyd, was a A.B. in the British navy. The nearest approach to a parallel in the English Parliament, perhaps, is Mr. Joyce, the member for Limerick, who at the time of his election was a working pilot on the Shannon.

Notwithstanding his years, the King of Sweden and Norway is an athlete of a very high order. No holiday has any charm for him unless he can indulge in plenty of hard exercise. He can walk twenty-five miles in six hours, without tiring a hair. Possessed of great strength, His Majesty once stopped a pair of runaway horses on the Riviera and saved the lives of three persons.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in dis-

# IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

## NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

London policemen patrol 2,445 miles of streets.

Coke has increased 200 per cent. in price in five years.

The street passenger traffic of London gives employment to 50,000 persons.

Permission to reside in Canada has been given to a large number of Reservists.

The sale of postage stamps in the United Kingdom amounts to £14,500,000 yearly.

One hundred years ago there were five carriages to each 100 people in England; now there are 17.

It is estimated that about 3,000 women and girls are employed in flower selling in the streets of London.

In all classes of the community in England the cost of living has increased greatly during the last 12 months.

It is understood that it is in contemplation to start a memorial to 6,000 colonials who lost their lives in South Africa.

There are about 7,000 unemployed workmen in Newcastle and Gateshead, representing about 30,000 persons, who are on the verge of starvation.

Lord Brassey has bidden farewell to public life at the comparatively early age of 66, but he has done an immense amount of public work in his time.

The Cunard SS. Aurania, very early employed as a transport, and the Allans' Ionian, more recently chartered for Government service in connection with the late war, have left Durban for Bombay, carrying back Indian troops.

The number of visitors to the Carlyle House at Chelsea, London, last year was equal to any of the preceding like periods since 1895, while the United States, as formerly, furnished the largest proportion of pilgrims from outside of Great Britain.

A dog ambulance is likely to be established shortly in connection with the British military service. The dogs on the war ambulance are intended, when trained, to find the casualties on a widely scattered battlefield, and so shorten delays in search work.

A number of figures are given of Madame Patti's earnings, and it is believed that she must have made a round million pounds with her wonderful voice. During one single year she netted £70,000. Day after day during one part of her career she made within two or three hours over £1,000.

It is anticipated among London Scottish Volunteers that the succession to the command of that regiment will fall to Lord Archibald Campbell. Lord Archibald, who is the Duke of Argyll's brother, was at one time captain in the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

### THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

No one can grasp the fundamental state of things in Russia without realizing that there the will of the tsar is as the will of God. His land and his subjects are his, to dispose of as he may. In a Russian battle, not so long ago, the artillery, imperatively needed in front, was stopped by a deep ditch. The soldiers flung themselves in until the ditch

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The corps, under its regulations, during the last forty years produced for the Indian Government a body of men of military education, who are familiar with the manners, customs and languages of the local populations, and perform the important services of commanding the five troops and of conducting the relations with neighboring countries. In China, in Kipling's "Tomb of Ancestors," belonged to the Indian Staff Corps; so probably did Rickland, who has suffered for an instant in several of Kipling's stories as did "Stolky," and others of heretics. Officers of the Indian Staff Corps have served out of India, though not further west than Ita.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Gascolee, who commanded the Allies in the Trench in the, was a Lieut.-Colonel on the corps at the time; many of the British leaders in South Africa were Lieut.-Colonels or Majors in its roster. Capt. Younghusband, who did some good work as an explorer and fighter among the hills, is one of the corps.

#### DEPLETED ENERGY.

Instability. Caused by an Exhausted Nervous System.

If you are disposed to find fault, grumble at everything about you; little things irritate you; if trifles set you; if you go to pieces, so to speak, when anything goes wrong in your business, you may be pretty sure that there is some enemy at work in your system, that your energy is being exhausted in some way, and that your vitality is at a ebb.

Look for the cause at once. Perhaps you have been smoking too many cigarettes or cigars. Few things exhaust energy or lower vitality so rapidly as excessive smoking. Perhaps you are burning both ends of your candle, sitting up late at night, going to parties every evening, and trying to keep up with your work or your studies during the day, handicapped by loss of sleep and consequent dulness or inertia.

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Cattlemen say that fully a million head altogether will be taken from the Western ranges next spring. Almost all of this number will come from Texas and New Mexico, with a few herds from Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming cattlemen still hope for a leasing proposition from Congress. The dry weather of the last year has left the ranges in bad shape, especially in Wyoming, and the real reason why there is no great exodus from these regions is that most of the cattle that it would pay to take North have been sold off the range.

Agents of the Canadian Pacific, as well as Government representatives, have been doing some proselyting all over the West. They are offering as an additional bid the throwing off of the tax on cattle, this to offset the import duty into the United States. They prophesy that upon the long grass up there many thousands of dollars can be made in the next decade. A thousand-pound cow is the average turn-out on the Canadian range, and this means big money for the raisers.

#### ROSES AND "NERVES."

A New Cure Specially Recommended to Millionaires.

It is within very recent date that experimenting scientists, including the most reputable of physicians, have learned that perfumes are really medicines given in another form—through the nostrils, says the London Express. One might go further back and find that medicinal perfumes are only rediscovered now, for they were really discovered centuries ago, when incense and myrrh were used to cure ills as well as for worship.

Sweet-smelling balms were carried to the sick, and the doctors of that day healed the body and the spirit through heavy odors.

It is well known that the fakirs of India and the medicine men of the wild tribes of all countries work by means of perfumes and herbs.

Every woman knows that a bottle of ammonia held to the nostrils will help a headache. Our grandmothers used the camphor bottles, and this restorative is still used as the home medicine.

The vinaigrette and the little smelling-bottle of all kinds are filled with a salts or a powder of sweet-smelling odor based upon medicinal properties, and there is no doubt that a few whiffs will help a headache and sometimes completely cure it. And now roses are advocated for many of the aches and pains of life which frequently arise from overwrought or disordered nerves.

It has been discovered that the rose will cure a headache. Its perfume acts as a medicine upon the nerves. Its color—particularly if deep red—soothes the senses through the eyes, and its cleanliness and medicinal properties generally act upon the system not only as a curative, but as a tonic.

#### THE SWEETER THE ROSE

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Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in disorder. This is said to be his one vanity. He always carries a little toilet case, containing a looking-glass and a comb, which are attached to the lining of his grey hat. He will often remove his hat to look into the mirror to see how his hair is lying. If it is not rough enough to suit his fancy, he uses the comb to give it the requisite tangle.

Sir Henry Irving possesses among his most valuable treasures two articles to which peculiar interest attaches. One is a little purse made of green silk thread, with a silver band. It was found in the pocket of Edmund Kean on the death of the latter, and did not contain a single coin. The other article is a silver time-keeper which formerly belonged to Edwin Forrest. The hands point to 30 minutes past five, at which moment the great actor expired and the watch stopped.

King Edward enjoys a salary of over \$5,000 a day, and this is by no means so large as many other rulers receive. He gives away a great deal more money privately than anyone imagines, and is often more than generous. He pays for all his boxes at the theatre, and for all his own telegrams, letters, and parcels. His military wardrobe is valued at \$75,000, and the saloon carriage in which he travels on the Continent cost him \$35,000. King Edward has given in public charities \$1,550,000. As Prince of Wales his telegrams and stamps cost him \$5,000 a year.

Seventy years ago Lord Strathcona was an errand boy in a small village in Scotland. He possessed untiring energy, immense self-reliance, and stupendous powers of perseverance. In addition to these qualities he had a constitution like iron. At the age of sixteen he went to Canada, in the days when it took more than a month to cross the Atlantic, and entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company. Later on, when his fortune was made, he guaranteed, together with his cousin, Lord Mount Stephen, the entire capital of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### SCIENCE AGAINST GAMBLING.

The republication in English of the famous essay of the great French mathematician, Laplace, on the theory of probabilities serves to recall the harm that has resulted from a lack of general information on this subject. The confirmed gambler and the reckless speculator do not know how continually they fly in the face of the teachings of science. A recent reviewer remarks: "If in a game of even chances red turns up 20 times in succession, it is still an even chance whether red or black turns up on the 21st time; but no amount of mathematical reasoning will enable the gambler to realize that a previous run of bad luck gives no grounds for the expectation of recovering his losses by a run of good luck in the future." It was partly to combat the superstitions of gamblers and others that Laplace wrote his essay.

sion to the command of that regiment will fall to Lord Archibald Campbell. Lord Archibald, who is the Duke of Argyll's brother, was at one time captain in the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

#### THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

No one can grasp the fundamental state of things in Russia without realizing that there the will of the tsar is as the will of God. His land and his subjects are his, to dispose of as he may. In a Russian battle, not so long ago, the artillery, imperatively needed in front, was stopped by a deep ditch. The soldiers flung themselves in until the ditch was full, and the artillery galloped over their bodies.

In the world of business it is quite the same. A Russian administrator was discussing with Sir Henry Norman the military capabilities of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and Norman said:

"There wouldn't be rolling stock enough to convey masses of troops in a short time."

"Every engine and carriage in Russia would be put there if necessary," was the answer.

"But that would disorganize the whole commerce of the country, and bring tens of thousands to ruin."

"You don't understand," said the official. "If the tsar gave the word to take every railway carriage in Russia, and run it across the Siberian Railway and throw it into the China Sea at the end, who should prevent him?"

#### EFFECT OF COLOR.

Some curious experiences are reported from Italy as to the effect of colors on the nerves of the sick and insane. In the hospital for the insane at Alessandria special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red and blue paint on the walls. A violent patient is suddenly brought into a blue room and left to the effects of that color on his nerves. One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at peace in his mind after passing a day in a room of violet. The red room is used for the commonest form of dementia-melancholy—usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red room a patient in this way began to be cheerful and ask for food.

#### FAMOUS FROSTS IN ENGLAND.

The lowest temperature recorded in London during the past forty years was in January, 1867, when the thermometer fell to 6.7, or nearly 26 degrees of frost, but this undesirable record was almost equalled during the famous frost of 1895, when for one whole day in February the mercury never rose above 8 degrees. The coldest December was in 1890, the coldest February in 1895 and the coldest March in 1883. The warmest December occurred in 1868, the warmest January in 1884, the warmest February in 1869 and the warmest March in 1859.

#### AT THE TELEPHONE.

In Stockholm almost every household is "on the telephone," and practically every kind of business is discussed by means of the instrument. This fact has been turned to account by the police authorities in a curious way. The creditors of a business man who had serious doubts of his integrity employed a detective to obtain information about him. The detective "tapped" the telephone wire from a house at which the suspect was staying, and overheard many private conversations. The action of the detective, however, has aroused considerable indignation among the community.



## Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."

D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take.

It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 35c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.  
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The day Laurier came back the Libs. won three seats. That's the way to greet the first Canadian.

AND so the Hon. Geo. Foster is going to butt into politics again. This is the same Mr. Foster who used to make the semi-monthly statements that politics were too expensive and that he was out for keeps.

The most picturesque story of the campaign is that of the North Grey elector who states that he was roused out of bed recently, went to the door in a nude state, and when he opened the door he was handed \$25 and asked to vote for Mackay. The gem of the story is reached when he tells us that, all naked as he was, he thrust the \$25 in his pants pocket.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, inspector under the Dominion fruit marks act, recently prosecuted A. K. Hodgins, an extensive apple shipper, of Parkhill, for violation of the act. Mr. McNeill was in possession of reports from Dominion Government inspectors and agents at no less than four points thousands of miles apart—Nelson, B. C., Winnipeg, Montreal, and Glasgow, Scotland—showing that in each instance apples shipped by Hodgins had not complied with the act, and had been marked a higher grade than the quality merited. The Magistrate imposed the minimum fine of 25 cents per barrel for 50 barrels, as it seemed that the breach of the law was due more to neglect of careful oversight than to wilful intention.

Mr. McNeill regards the incident as one showing the perfect organization of the departmental machinery, and repeats that the intention is not to prosecute unnecessarily, but to lead the public in the right direction. Results of the Montreal inspectors recently made known show that out of 300 packers the fruit of only six was found improperly packed. Already the improvement is affecting the trade, for a few days ago the fruiterers of Cardiff passed a resolution asking that the same laws be enacted in the United States.

and the greatest practical knowledge and care, but in every accident that has rendered the advent of the present year and the close of the last notorious the fault has been due to disregard of rules. Both Mr. Spencer and Mr. McGuigan are agreed that great judgment must be exercised in the selection of their men, but if there is one thing that is incessantly kept in view it is this question of fitness, and the most surprising thing is that the lapses, failures or blunders occur in quarters where they are least expected. As to the introduction of further safety machinery, such as the automatic block system, which is in general operation on the English railways, it is pronounced to be impracticable here under existing conditions. But even that would not guarantee greater immunity. The best automatic block system in the world, Hall's electric system, is in operation on the Victoria bridge, but the engineer disregarded three successive danger signals that he passed before he ran into the train ahead of him.

"My Stomach gave out entirely and I suffered untold agonies." This was the experience of Mr. D. G. Whidden, Postmaster, East Wentworth, N. S., after three attacks of La Grippe. Doctors and doses gave him no permanent relief, but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets had the permanent virtue that won him back to perfect health—pleasant and harmless but powerful and quick. 35 cents—160

### TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,  
Jan. 12th, 1903.

The Council elect, Mayor Dr. J. P. Vrooman, and Councillors, W. T. Waller, M. S. Madole, John Lowry, John Carson, H. Ming and G. H. Williams, met at 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday to organize for the year. Each member subscribed to the oath of qualification and of office, after which the following standing committees for the year were appointed in open council:—  
Finance—Madole, chairman; Waller, Carson.

Streets—Waller, chairman; Williams, Lowry.

Fire, Water and Light—Carson, chairman; Waller, Williams.

Printing and By-Laws—Williams, chairman; Ming, Lowry.

Town Property—Lowry, chairman; Madole, Williams.

Poor and Sanitary—Ming, chairman; Waller, Carson.

Police—Williams, chairman; Ming, Lowry.

Council adjourned until 7 p.m.

Council met at 7 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Members all present; Mayor Vrooman in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. W. A. Bellhouse, stating that the balance in the Merchants Bank to the credit of the town on Dec. 31st ult., was \$1825.88.

The Board of Education requested that the sum of \$2,500 for the public schools, and \$1,400 for the high school be paid over, the respective amounts being one-half of total. Referred to Finance Committee to report.

A letter was received from Mr. R. A. Shorey, collector for 1902, re taxes on soap works, and says he will not pay the amount unless obliged to. Referred to Finance committee to report.

A communication was received from the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, asking aid from the council. The sum of \$10 was granted.

Jas. Pearson asked for 50 cents per week. Referred to Poor and Sanitary committee to report.

Treasurer presented monthly statement for the month of December, 1902, as follows:—

Bal.	59 22	422 11	63 55	10 70	223 39	211 14	27 70	Public appro.
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## THE CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y,  
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President:

HON. GEO. A. COX, Senator.

President Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Vice Presidents:

FRED. G. COX, Managing Director Imperial Life Assce. Co, Toron  
E. R. WOOD (Managing Director), Toronto.

J. W. FLAVELLE, Managing Director The Wm. Davies Compar  
Limited; President National Trust Company, Toronto.

SIR THOS. W. TAYLOR, Toronto.

RICHARD HALL, Messrs. Richard Hall & Son., Peterborough.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, President The Globe Printing Compan  
Director Imperial Bank, Toronto.

WM. MACKENZIE, President Toronto Railway Company, Toron

CHESTER D. MASSEY, President Massey-Harris Company Toron

J. J. KENNY Vice-President Western and British Americ  
Assurance Companies, Toronto.

REV. JOHN POTTS, D. D., Bursar Victoria University, Toronto.

A. A. COX, Vice-President Toronto Savings and Loan Compai  
Peterborough.

FREDERICK C. TAYLOR, Lindsay.

J. H. HOUSSEY, Director and Secretary Massey-Harris Compai  
Toronto.

31 Per Cent. Paid on Deposits.

4 Per Cent Paid on Debentures.

Write for further particulars to

G. A. MORROW, Assistant Manager.

### FEEDING WORK HORSES.

Food Required by the Working Horse:—The horse has a smaller stomach than the ox, and consequently must be fed less at a time. It has less power to digest coarse foods. It eats much slower, as it must do all its chewing before the food is swallowed. For these reasons it requires a longer time to eat, and its food should be more concentrated. It wants only a little coarse food at a time. Most people feed too much rather than too little, especially of hay. According to the tables of standard rations prepared by the German investigators, a 1000 pound horse requires 11.4 pounds of digestible food daily when doing moderate work, 13.6 pounds for average work, and 16.6 pounds for heavy work. With a basal ration of 10 pounds of hay, the grain needed to furnish the above quantities of digestible nutrients, when consisting of a mixture in equal parts of corn and oats, would be approximately 11.5 pounds, 15 pounds and 20 pounds for the three sorts of labor. Lavalard who made observations covering a number of years with 32,000 omnibus, army and draft horses, came to the conclusion that a horse performing ordinary work requires at the rate of 1.515 pounds of digestible nutrients per 160 pounds of live weight. This is equivalent to 12.1 pounds of digestible food daily for 1000 pound horse, a quantity not inconsistent with the

hay, 5 lbs. corn and 6 lbs. b. grains. 9. 10 lbs. hay, 4 1/2 lbs. wheat bran and 3 lbs. b. grains.

Silage, roots and other green may often be substituted for a part of the hay with advantage animals' appetite and health.

Where the work is hard amount of grain in the ration be increased; but the amount should remain stationary. T increase in feed should be greater proportionately than the increase amount of work done, and as a rule old horses should be fed than young ones. That jud which comes of experience will be a safer guide than any mechanical rules for feeding, but this is however—whatever feeding stu used, and whatever order of l is adopted, regularity and unif should at all times prevail in feeding and watering. If was always available a horse will n enough to injure himself, but working horses it will alwa found better to give them their r and largest supply previous to f and it may also be well to su limited quantity after feeding. much heated or fatigued a should have water only in quantities.

The Arabs have a proverb,—and fat are the greatest enemies horse. Hard labor or an abu



one showing the perfect organization of the departmental machinery, and repeats that the intention is not to prosecute unnecessarily, but to lead the public in the right direction. Results of the Montreal inspectors recently made known show that out of 300 packers the fruit of only six was found improperly packed. Already the improvement is affecting the trade, for a few days ago the fruiterers of Cardiff passed a resolution asking that the same laws be enacted in the United States.

The extraordinary series of railway disasters that have recently occurred, has drawn very forcible attention to the question whether any measures can be devised to lessen the danger of accidents from the failure of those who are entrusted with the working of trains. The subject was brought to-day before Mr. McGuigan, the Manager of the Grand Trunk, and General Superintendent Spencer of the Canadian Pacific, but neither could suggest the application of any new principle to accomplish the end desired. The rules are framed by the highest intelligence

Shorey, collector for 1902, re taxes on soap works, and says he will not pay the amount unless obliged to. Referred to Finance committee to report.

A communication was received from the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, asking aid from the council. The sum of \$10 was granted.

Jas. Pearson asked for 50 cents per week. Referred to Poor and Sanitary committee to report.

Treasurer presented monthly statement for the month of December, 1902, as follows:—

Bel.	Expend.	Apprc.
\$ 59 22	\$2640 78	\$2700 00
Streets .....	1377 89	3890 00
Fire, Water & Light .....	61 45	125 00
Printing .....	14 30	25 00
Market .....	323 39	100 00
Town property .....	288 86	500 00
Poor & Sanitary .....	22 30	50 00
Police .....		

\*This sum is overdrawn, the amount for the Public Library not having been put in the original appropriations.

By-laws were passed for the appointment of officers to fill the following offices for the current term:—

Auditors—Messrs. A. Alexander and Patrick Gleeson, at a salary of \$15 00 each.

Assessor—P. W. Dafee, at a salary of \$125.00.

Solicitor—W. S. Herrington, K. C., at a salary of \$75.00.

Sanitary Inspector—E. B. Perry, at a salary of \$50 00.

High School Trustee—J. L. Boyes, for three years.

Chief Fire Engineer—Henry W. Wagar, at a salary of \$20.00; Assistant, T. Murdoch, salary \$15.00

Member of Board of Health—Geo. A. Cliff, three years.

Court of Revision—Couns. Carson, Lowry, Madole, Williams and the Mayor.

Mr. Henry Milling appeared before the Council, stating that the assessment of Mr. Hugh Milling's property on the north side of the market was a little high. Referred to Finance committee to report.

The matter of the assessment of the Bell Telephone Co. plant was next dealt with. After a great deal of discussion in which Conn. Waller appeared for defendant, and Conn. Madole for plaintiff. The Assessor, Mr. H. Armstrong, and Mr. W. C. Scott were asked to appear at the Council Chamber on Monday evening next, and see if some understanding could not be reached in an amicable manner.

One half of Mrs. Jas. Daly's house on Adelphi Street was not assessed. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Chairman of Streets for 1903, Conn. Waller, drew attention to the fact that the balance in hands of the committee to run until August 1st next was \$59.22.

Moved by Couns. Waller and Carson that firms having accounts against the town, be notified to render same, before the first meeting in every month. Carried.

Moved by Couns. Madole and Ming that a select committee consisting of the Mayor, Carson, Ming and the mover look into the advisability of getting an efficient man to fill the different offices of the town, such as Assessor, Collector, Inspector of Streets, etc., as he thought money could be saved by so doing.

A motion to place a telephone in the town hall was lost.

The following accounts were referred:—Bell Telephone Co., 70c.; S. C. Denison, \$11.00; Boyle & Son, \$177.75.

The following accounts were ordered paid—Rathbun Co., \$72.50; John Huffman, \$1.05; J. J. Minchinton, \$1.00; Municipal World, \$1.00; A. E. Paul, 75c.; Thos. Fox, \$1.00; Ed. Duncan, \$1.00; Henry Wagar, \$17.50; Thos. Murdoch, \$7.50.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for \$862 65.

Council adjourned.

furnish the above quantities of digestible nutrients, when consisting of a mixture in equal parts of corn and oats, would be approximately 11.5 pounds, 15 pounds and 20 pounds for the three sorts of labor. Lavalard who made observations covering a number of years with 32,000 omnibus, army and draft horses, came to the conclusion that a horse performing ordinary work requires at the rate of 1.515 pounds of digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of live weight. This is equivalent to 12.1 pounds of digestible food daily for 1000 pound horse, a quantity not inconsistent with the German standard.

Suitable Foods for Horses:—It is necessary especially with hard working horses, that a large proportion of the daily ration be composed of the more concentrated feeding stuffs. A horse would have to consume over 40 pounds of hay to obtain 17.7 pounds of digestible nutrients, the approximate amount required daily by a horse at severe labor. Ten to twelve pounds of hay daily is quite sufficient for a draft horse. The mangers of work horses on many farms are kept constantly supplied with hay, which is not only wasteful but injurious to the animal as well. Recent researches have shown that muscular effort is largely sustained by the carbo-hydrates and fats of the food, and it is probably true that rations composed of the ordinary farm products, meadow hay, straw, silage, roots and the cereal grains will be found sufficiently rich in protein without the addition of nitrogenous feeding stuffs. Doubtless in cases of heavy labor, the addition of a little oil meal or other nitrogenous food would be beneficial. According to the German standards the nutritive ratio should be from 1.7 to 1.6 according to the severity of labor, the daily weight of protein to be from 1.5 to 2.5 pounds. Oats are regarded by many as essential to the maintenance of the driving or working horse, but many other foods are successfully used in their place, wheat bran, corn, barley, dried brewers grains, &c., are often used instead of oats without any bad results, and frequently with considerable advantage in the cost of the ration. Timothy hay, although not particularly rich in digestible nutrients is preferred by most horsemen, chiefly on account of the freedom from dust, and the ease with which it may be distinguished from other grasses.

With working horses whose sustenance is largely supplied by the grain food, timothy is probably the most satisfactory roughage, but bright clean clover is excellent for idle horses and colts, and requires very little grain in addition to form a suitable ration.

Some Sample Rations: Some good rations for 1,000 pound horses at moderate work are suggested by Jordan:—

1. 10 lbs. timothy or mixed hay 11½ lbs. oats. 2. 10 lbs. hay 10½ lbs. oats and barley equal parts by weight.
3. 10 lbs. hay, 8 lbs. oats and 4 lbs. brewers' grains. 4. 10 lbs. hay, 8 lbs. oats and 4 lbs. wheat bran. 5. 11 lbs. hay, 3½ lbs. corn, 4 lbs. wheat bran and 4 lbs. brewers' grains. 6. 10 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. corn and 4½ lbs. barley. 7. 10 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. corn and 6½ lbs. wheat bran. 8. 10 lbs.

is adopted, regularly and uniformly should at all times prevail in feeding and watering. If water is always available a horse will not enough to injure himself, but working horses it will always found better to give them their regular and largest supply previous to feeding and it may also be well to supply limited quantity after feeding. A much heated or fatigued horse should have water only in quantities.

The Arabs have a proverb,—"and fat are the greatest enemies of horse. Hard labor or an abundance of exercise should go hand in hand with heavy feeding, and the period of idleness comes for the grain ration should be cut to one-half at least, or even withheld altogether where the fodder is particularly good quality.

W.C Edwards' Method of Feeding Some years ago the W. C. Edwards Co., of Rockland, Ont., adopted a system of feeding their horses which has proved very satisfactory. Edwards gives the following definition of it: "We employ say horses about our mill here in the winter season. In the rear of our stable we have a feed room where our straw for bedding and our cut oats and ground feed are kept.

We have two mixing boxes where rations for the horses are mixed for feeding; the cut hay is put in these boxes and is thoroughly mixed with water 12 hours before it is fed. The ground feed is mixed dry, and before feeding is thoroughly mixed with the wet hay. The ration we set out with was 4 lbs. cut hay, ½ lb and 5 lbs. ground oats and barley each horse night and morning four lbs. dry oats at noon only. Horses are generally of large size, are doing excessively hard work we found this ration too small for them and we gradually increased until we settled down to this: 4 hay, 5 lbs. ground grain, and ½ bran to each horse morning and noon and 8 lbs of dry oats at noon (no hay), and this we find ample for the largest horses doing the most excessive work. Our saving is at 10 lbs. of hay per day for each horse and 6 lbs. of grain for each. No is this the case, but our horses are healthier and better in every way. Under the old system it was a constant fear for us to lose from one to horses every summer with colic inflammation, but in the past summers under our new system only have we not lost one horse we have not had a sick horse much smaller ration than we would be ample for farm horses, any horses doing ordinary work may add, also, that with this system of feeding hay together with the use of wheat bran and a little ground oats mixed with it, we find that they can develop colts in a manner that have never seen them develop before."

A Michigan woman, whose husband been in the state penitentiary for about years is evidently getting lonely. wrote to the governor as follows: your majesty let him cum home, if other reason than to see his three ch which have been born since he left."

## Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,

Toronto, Ontario.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack.

In the winter season pays it back.

ter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. and St. John, N.

Page Woven Wire Fence

All fences slacken in warm weather. Page wire does not. Page wire is woven in the spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sag in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

# CANADA

GS CO'Y,  
O.

## ECTORS:

, Senator.  
ommerce, Toronto.

nts:  
perial Life Assee. Co, Toronto.  
onto.

r The Wm. Davies Company,  
Company, Toronto.

all & Son., Peterborough.  
Globe Printing Company;

Railway Company, Toronto.  
ey-Harris Company Toronto.  
ern and British American

oria University, Toronto.  
avings and Loan Company,

y Massey-Harris Company,

## Deposits.

## n Debentures.

s to  
Assistant Manager.

5 lbs. corn and 6 lbs. brewers'  
s. 9. 10 lbs. hay, 4½ lbs. barley,  
wheat bran and 3 lbs. brewers'  
s.

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eased; but the amount of hay  
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old horses should be fed better  
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comes of experience will always  
safer guide than any mechanical  
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and whatever order of feeding  
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better to give them their regular  
argest supply previous to feeding,  
t may also be well to supply a  
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heated or fatigued a horse  
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ities.

Arabs have a proverb,—“Rest  
at are the greatest enemies of the  
. Hard labor or an abundance  
ercise should go hand in hand

## THE PINES.

By Charles Mair.

“O heard ye the pines in their solitude  
sigh,  
When the winds were awakened and night  
was nigh?  
When the elms breathed out a sorrowful  
tale,  
Which was wafted away on the wings of  
the gale;

“When the aspen leaf whispered a legend  
dread,  
And the willows waved darkly over the  
dead;  
And the poplar shone with a silvery gleam,  
And trembled like one in a troublesome  
dream;

“And the cypresses murmured of grief and  
woe,  
And the linden waved solemnly to and fro,  
And the smutch seemed wrapt in a golden  
mist,  
And the soft maple blushed where the frost  
had kissed;

“And the spectral birch stood alone in the  
gloom,  
Like an unquiet spirit uprist from the  
tomb;  
And the cedar outstretched its lone arms  
to the earth,  
To feed with sweet moisture the place of  
its birth;

“And the hemlock, uplifted above the  
crowd,  
Drunk deeply of mist at the brink of a  
cloud;  
And the balsams, with curtains of shaggy  
green,  
Like tents in the distance were dimly  
seen.

“I heard the pines in their solitude crying,  
When the winds were awakened, and day  
was dying;  
And fiercer the storm grew, and darker its  
pall,  
But the voice of the pines was louder than  
all—

### Song of the Pines.

“We stand aloof, for the giant strength  
Craveth naught from lesser powers;  
’Tis the shrub that loveth the fertile  
ground.

But the sturdy rock is ours!  
We tower aloft where the hunters lag  
By the weary mountain side,  
By the jagged cliff, by the grimest crag,  
And the chasms yawning wide.

“We commune with the stars through the  
pale night,  
For we love to talk with them;  
The wind is our harp, and the marvelous  
light

Of the moon our diadem.  
And when lovers are breathing their thou-  
sand vows,  
With their hearts and cheeks aglow,  
We chant a love strain amid our boughs,  
Of a thousand years ago!

“Sublime in our solitude, changeless, vast,  
While men build, work and save,  
We mock for their years glide away to  
the past.

And we grimly look on their grave.  
Our voices eternal, our song sublime,  
For its theme is the days of yore—  
Back thousands of years of misty time,  
When we first grew old and hoar.”

### Col. Sam Steele's Ways.

“Did you hear that when Col. Sam  
Steele was in Cape Town he was in-  
vited by Lord Milner to Government  
House, but would not go? Yes,  
that's what they say. Of course  
that wasn't Milner's fault.  
Col. Sam sent word that things of  
that kind weren't in his line.

“The Canadians' out there have to  
tell stories about Sam Steele. They  
say General Buller was annoyed at  
him, but soon got over it. Steele  
in his shirt sleeves, and smoking his  
famous short clay pipe, would sit at  
the door of his tent when Buller and  
his staff came riding past. The first  
time this happened everybody was  
petrified except Col. Sam, who was  
quite at his ease. ‘Well, General,’ he  
said, ‘anything doing to-day?’ Gen-  
eral Buller politely stated that no-  
thing special was being done. ‘Well,’  
said Col. Steele, ‘I think you should  
send a bunch of the boys off to the  
right there. The blankety blank  
Boers are fiddling round over there  
all right enough.’”—London Corre-  
pondence.

in Saskatchewan, and they gave me  
the most extraordinary exhibition of  
human patience and fortitude I ever  
beheld. I saw from a dozen to fif-  
teen women hitched two and two on  
an 18-inch breaking plow, and they  
marched straight ahead through the  
tough ground with that plow, tear-  
ing up five acres a day on an aver-  
age. There was a man holding the  
plow. The work these people did was  
as effective as could have been done  
by horses or oxen. The women seem-  
ed to take to their hard labor as a  
matter of course. They are very  
cheerful over it. I am told that  
scores of these women who draw  
plows all day have vitality enough  
left to dance through the greater  
part of the night.”—Pearson's Week-  
ly.

### Ontario's Cut of Pine Logs.

An estimate of the probable cut of  
pine logs and square timber during  
the present season on territory held  
under license from the Crown has  
been prepared by the Crown Lands'  
Department. The report is based on  
figures received from agencies and  
shows a cut of some 884,500,000  
feet, divided as follows:—

Sudbury .....	121,000,000
Parry Sound .....	171,000,000
Riscoating .....	40,000,000
Whitney .....	50,500,000
Webbwood .....	150,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie .....	130,000,000
Port Arthur .....	13,000,000
Arnprior .....	40,000,000
Pembroke .....	100,000,000
Peterboro .....	44,000,000
Rat Portage .....	25,000,000

In addition there will be about 1,-  
500,000 railway ties, telegraph  
poles, fence posts, etc., also a quan-  
tity of hemlock and hard wood. The  
total cut of pine in 1901 was 658,-  
000,000 feet. The chief difficulty is  
sufficient labor but under any cir-  
cumstances the cut will be very  
heavy.

### Value of Capital.

Once upon a time two utter bank-  
rupts were considering ways and  
means of getting needed money.  
“I know how we can make \$9,” said  
one.  
“How?” asked the other.  
“Raise a dollar note to ten by placing  
a cipher after the one.”  
“Where will we raise the dollar?”  
Then the scheme failed for want of  
capital.  
Moral.—The great financial difficulty  
is in raising the first dollar.

### Changed His Ticket.

An entertaining story is told of a  
railway manager in Wales whose iden-  
tity was not known to the ticket col-  
lector of an outlying station. He was  
walking through the station door when  
the collector surprised him with a re-  
quest for his ticket.  
“My face is my ticket,” he said, with  
much pleasantry.  
“Oh,” said the collector, “my orders  
are to punch all tickets!”

# Have You Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone  
No. 32 or drop me a postal  
card and I will send for same  
and pay the

**HERRINGTON & WARNER**  
Barristers, etc.  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES  
Office—Warner Block, East-st. Napanee. 5y

**DEROCHE & MADIEN**  
Barristers,  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Civil  
Voyancers, Notaries Public, etc.  
Office—Grange block  
Money to Loan at “lower than the over” rate  
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5ly J. H. MADDEN

**T. B. GERMAN,**  
Barrister and Solicitor,  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.  
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,  
21-6m Napanee.

**R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.**  
Physician Surgeon, etc.  
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General  
Hospital.  
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between  
West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 5ly

**Wartman Bros.**  
DENTISTS.  
Graduate's Royal College, & Toronto University  
Office over Doxsee's.  
Visits Tadmworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first  
Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday,  
All other Mondays at Yarker.

**A. S. ASHLEY,**  
.....DENTIST.....  
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods  
Store. Napanee.

**THE - DOMINION - BANK**  
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,850,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,850,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS  
RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON  
HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND  
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.  
**T. S. HILL, Manager.**  
Napanee Branch.

**Albert College, Belleville,**  
ONT.  
BUSINESS SCHOOL FOUNDED 1877.  
Practical and thorough. Five complete  
courses. Many graduates occupying important  
places as book keepers and shorthand re-orters.  
\$37 pays board, room, tuition, electric light,  
use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and  
laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at some  
rate. Special reduction to ministers or to two  
or more entering at the same time from same  
family or place. A specialist in book keeping,  
who is also an expert penman, and a specialist  
in shorthand in constant attendance. The  
teachers in the literary department also assist  
in the work. The high character of the College  
is a guarantee of thoroughness.  
New Commercial Hall one of the finest in  
Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penman-  
ship free. Address: PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,  
Belleville, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.  
Are you satisfied with your income?  
Is your time fully occupied? If not,  
write us. We can give you employment  
by the month on good terms or contract  
to pay you well for such business as you  
secure for us at odd times. We employ  
both male and female representatives.  
The next three months is the very best  
time to sell our goods. No deposit is re-  
quired; outfit is absolutely free. We



available a horse will not take to injure himself, but with ag horses it will always be better to give them their regular rgest supply previous to feeding, may also be well to supply a l quantity after feeding. When heated or fatigued a horse have water only in small ties.

Arabs have a proverb,—“Rest t are the greatest enemies of the Hard labor or an abundance rse should go hand in hand heavy feeding, and when a of idleness comes for the horse rain ration should be cut down lf at least, or even withdrawn ther where the fodder is of ularly good quality.

Edwards' Method of Feeding:— years ago the W. C. Edwards of Rockland, Ont., adopted a a of feeding their horses which roved very satisfactory. Mr. rds gives the following descrip- f it: “We employ say forty about our mill here in the sum- ason. In the rear of our stables ve a feed room where our cut for bedding and our cut hay, nd ground feed are kept. Here ve two mixing boxes where the s for the horses are mixed be- eding; the cut hay is put into boxes and is thoroughly soaked water 12 hours before it is fed. round feed is mixed dry, and be- eding is thoroughly mixed with et hay. The ration we started ith was 4 lbs. cut hay, ½ lb bran lbs. ground oats and barley to horse night and morning, and bs. dry oats at noon only. Our are generally of large size, and ing excessively hard work, and und this ration too small for and we gradually increased it we settled down to this: 5 lbs. lbs. ground grain, and ½ lb. of o each horse morning and night, lbs of dry oats at noon only. y), and this we find ample for rgest horses doing the most ex- e work. Our saving is at least . of hay per day for each horse, lbs. of grain for each. Not only s the case, but our horses are ier and better in every way. e old system it was a common fer us to lose from one to five every summer with colic and mation, but in the past seven ers under our new system not ave we not lost one horse, but ave not had a sick horse. A smaller ration than we feed l be ample for farm horses, or orses doing ordinary work. We dd, also, that with this system ling hay together with the free wheat bran and a little ground aixed with it, we find that we evelop colts in a manner that we never seen them developed be-

Michigan woman, whose husband has t the state penitentiary for about five is evidently getting lonely. She to the governor as follows: Please asjesty let him cum home, if for no reason than to see his three children, have been born since he left.”

**Woven Wire Fence**  
nces slacken in warm weather and n in cold—except the Page Fence, spring coil takes up the slack in sum- d lets it out in winter. No loose sagging umer, no straining or breaking in win- d if it slackens it stays slackened; if it wire is tempered to regulate its own e fence in use now.  
t. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 9

famous short clay pipe, would sit at the door of his tent when Buller and his staff came riding past. The first time this happened everybody was petrified except Col. Sam, who was quite at his ease. ‘Well, General,’ he said, ‘anything doing to-day?’ General Buller politely stated that nothing special was being done. ‘Well,’ said Col. Steele, ‘I think you should send a bunch of the boys off to the right there. The blankety blank Boers are fiddling round over there all right enough.’—London Correspondence.

**Woman and Plow.**

An Iowa traveler back from the new northwest frontier, relates some of the hardships of life there. He says: ‘I saw a colony of Galicians

**Kills Germs.**



That's precisely what Vapo-Cresolene does. You light the vaporizer, the vapor of Cresolene is given off. Not a disease germ can live in this vapor, yet it can't possibly harm even the youngest child. Just naturally breathe-in the vapor; it destroys the germs of la grippe, hay fever, influenza, and whooping-cough. It's the common sense treatment for all troubles of the throat and bronchial tubes.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and so on. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

**Have You Any Junk?**

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

**Highest Price in Cash.**

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

**JUNK**

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

**Chas. Stevens.**

124

Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penman- ship free. Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D., Belleville, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.  
Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is required; outfit is absolutely free. We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 300 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.  
**STONE & WELLINGTON,**  
“Canada's Greatest Nurseries.”  
46-3m Toronto, Ont.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS & C.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

**DIARIES - FOR 1903.**

**SLEIGHS OF ALL KINDS.**

**A FEW CALENDARS**

for the New Year which will be

**SOLD CHEAP.**

**Games for Winter Evenings.**

**POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.**

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.			
Stations	Miles	No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.	A. M. P. M. P. M.
ve Kingston	0	.....	4 00
G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	4 10
Glenvale	9	.....	4 33
Murvale	14	.....	4 45
Arr Harrowsmith	19	.....	5 00
by Sydenham	23	8 30	.....
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 10
Frontenac	22	.....	.....
Yarker	26	8 35	5 15
by Sydenham	23	9 00	5 35
Lve Camden East	30	9 10	5 48
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....
Newburgh	32	9 25	5 58
Strathcona	34	9 40	6 08
Napanee	40	9 55	6 23
Lve Napanee West End	40	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	43	.....	7 00
Arr Deseronto	49	.....	7 15

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.			
Stations	Miles	No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.	A. M. P. M. P. M.
Lve Deseronto	.....	6 45	.....
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	.....
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25 4 30
Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40 4 50
Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50 5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....
Camden East	19	8 23	1 00 5 15
Arr Yarker	23	8 35	1 15 5 25
Lve Yarker	23	8 45	5 45
Frontenac	27	.....	.....
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00	6 10
Sydenham	34	.....	6 25
Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....
Murvale	35	9 15	.....
Glenvale	39	9 25	.....
G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....
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Henty and Iodine. G. A. Henty, the writer for youth, who died a few days ago, got letters from admirers all over the world, asking for his autographs, and offering criticisms of his books. In a story of the Peninsular War he made two boys disguise themselves by staining their faces with iodine. Shortly after the book was published he received a letter from a boy who said he was a chemist's assistant, stating that while that special incident was represented as taking place in 1808, iodine was not discovered until 1811—three years after.

In Heart Disease it works like magic.—"For years my greatest enemy was organic Heart Disease. From uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonder-worker."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa.—155

Expensive Virtue. A southern judge who had a fine lot of hogs one day met a colored man notorious for stealing and said to him: "Uncle Jack, I'll tell you what I'll do. You pick out two of those hogs you like best, and I'll give them to you, provided you won't steal any of the others." The negro pondered awhile and finally said, "Jedge, you've always been a good neighbor, an' I likes yuh, an' I wants to do right by yuh an' so accepts de offer yuh makes, but I wants yuh to know dat I'll lose meat by it."

Cattarrh for twenty years and cured in a few days.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Cattarrh for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured 50 cents.—1

GRETNA. Mrs. John Carrington, Picton, is visiting relatives here.

About fifty young people enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Scrimshaw on Wednesday evening and all report a fine time.

Mrs. Elwood Joyce, Napanee, spent Wednesday at Mr. Milton Joyce's.

Misses Florence and Marjory Loyst, Parma, spent Wednesday and Thursday at their brother's here.

Mrs. John Loyst has a new Edison Phonograph, purchased from the Pollard Co., Napanee.

Miss Julia Morice, Sydenham, has been the guest of Pearl McWain for a couple of weeks.

We understand Mr. Geo. Burtch is to give an entertainment in the church here with his gramophone.

Mr. W. Hough, Toronto, spent the holidays here at Mr. Chas. Hough's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Post spent Monday at Mrs. P. Field's.

One Common Cause of Headache. Perhaps the most general cause of headache and pain across the eyes is nasal catarrh. The simplest cure is to inhale the medicated vapor of Catarrhazone which traverses every air cell and passage of the throat, lungs and nose. It kills myriads of germs at every breath, clears away mucous discharges, preserves and heals the membrane. Catarrhazone is just a splendid remedy for headache, and its action is certain and unfailing in the case of the Throat and Lungs, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. A trial will convince the most sceptical that Catarrhazone is all right. Large size, \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

DENBIGH. Rev. P. Besig has returned from New York and Atlantic City, where he had left Mrs. Besig and his little daughter in the care of friends, only to announce his intended permanent departure from Denbigh. He preached his farewell sermon here on New Year's day, but conducted divine service again on Sunday last, as Rev. H. L. Henkel, of Rankin, who was expected to be here on that day, had not arrived. Mr. Besig has accepted a call from a Lutheran congregation in Ravena, N. Y., and left for his new field of labor on Wednesday last. The relations between him and the congregations belonging to this mission have always been most cordial, but he chose to accept a charge near some

## Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS INNES, Wallaceburg, Ont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

## NOW INVADING MAN HOMES.

It Strikes Young and Old Are Physically Weak and Predisposed to Disease

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Fortifies the Body, Cleans the Blood and Gives Strength to Resist All Attacks.

That mysterious visitor "Grip" invading many homes and striking the young and old who are weak disposed to disease. It is not well that the disease spreads rapidly various members of the household which it has been introduced. It is with the theory of infection, also, the disease has usually attacked the liable to infection. Dr. Richard S. his book on "Epidemic Influenza, the disease is almost entirely produced by infection.

In past winter seasons it has been and happily demonstrated that Celery Compound is a tower of safety Grip is prevalent. When this and health-giving medicine is a strengthens the nervous centres of vital organs; it purifies the blood, digestion, gives a healthy tone to the system, enabling young and old secure from the ravages of disease. nervous, dyspeptic and ailing people find in Paine's Celery Compound protector and shield from the danger grip. A trial of one bottle will ban existing doubts.

## Real Sea Serpents.

In New Caledonia sea serpents frequently seen and sometimes tured. They are curious creature head being very small and so distinguishable from the body a tail being formed like an oar. In they are generally between the four feet.

In the jaw there are tiny glands containing poison; but, as the very small, it is difficult for the bite, and the natives handle them lessly.

M. Kermogant, a European traveler witnessed an experiment at N which shows that under certain tions the sea serpent can do work. A rat was caught in its and its tongue was grasped by of pinchers and placed in the mouth of a sea serpent. The serpent immediately bit it, and the rat died in minutes.

## Character in the Ears.

Though there may be countless features and signs upon the face that are disproportionately large and red bespeak a coarseness of nature, sometimes sensuality and emotion.

Ears that stand out from the face like flaps are often seen on men, but parsimony is apt to get them.

A long shaped but small ear close to the head denotes refined delicacy or perception, but also tenders and sensitiveness. A thin, translucent ear shows delicacy and feeling; a thick ear, the reverse ear set rather low on the head denotes good brain capacity; set high level with the eye, a limited mental capacity is denoted.

## Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoe-makers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

### DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—blisters and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

## The Dunlop Tire Co.

LIMITED

### TORONTO

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop carriage Tires."



Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto.		
Stations	Miles	No.2.	No.4.	No.6.
ve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	9	.....	4 00	.....
Glendale	10	.....	4 33	.....
Murvale	14	.....	4 45	.....
Harrowsmith	19	.....	5 00	.....
Sydenham	23	8 30	.....	.....
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Yarker	26	8 35	.....	.....
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Lve	Deseronto		6 45	.....
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Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25
	Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40
	Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50
	Thomson's Mills	18		.....
	Camden East	23	8 45	1 00
Arr	Yarker	23	8 45	1 12
Lve	Yarker	23	8 45	5 45
	Frontenac	27		.....
	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	6 10
	Sydenham	34		6 25
Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....
	Murvale	35	9 15	.....
	Glendale	39	9 25	.....
	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....
Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	.....
MAN, H B SHREWOOD		superintendent		
Carter & Pass, Agents				

J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent  
H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

Woman, Why?—You have sallow skin, pimples, eruptions, discolorations. Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10 cents for 40 doses.—157

Canadian Cartoonists. The first of the famous Canadian cartoonists was, of course, Mr. Bengough. Fun formed a large ingredient, especially in his earlier and much-prized plates. Sam Hunter is a happy successor. Mr. Hunter grows more felicitous the more he draws. Some of his most recent efforts have been particularly well conceived, and when it is remembered that the modern cartoonist is called upon for three or four cartoons for every one that Nast drew it must be admitted that he of to-day must live at higher pressure than the draughtsman of a quarter century ago.—Toronto Globe.

Stumbling Wrecks!—Undone and over done! Discouraged and desolate! Emaciated nerve wrecks! Not one of you is too deep down in the mire of disease but the story of such a potent remedy as South American Nervine can reach you and lift you back to good health. Its nature's trusted lieutenant, gentle, but firm and unflinching. It never fails.—156

Henty and Iodine. G. A. Henty, the writer for youth, who died a few days ago, got letters from admirers all over the world, asking for his autographs, and offering criticisms of his books. In a story of the Peninsular War he made two boys disguise themselves by staining their faces with iodine. Shortly after the book was published he received a letter from a boy who said he was a chemist's assistant, stating that while that special incident was represented as taking place in 1808, iodine was not discovered until 1811—three years after.

In Heart Disease it works like magic. "For years my greatest enemy was organic Heart Disease. From uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonder-worker."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa.—155

Expensive Virtue. A southern judge who had a fine lot of hogs one day met a colored man notorious for stealing and said to him: "Uncle Jack, I'll tell you what I'll do. You pick out two of those hogs you like best, and I'll give them to you, provided you won't steal any of the others." The negro pondered awhile and finally said, "Jedge, you've always been a good neighbor, an' I likes yuh, an' I wants to do right by yuh an' so accepts de offer yuh makes, but I wants yuh to know dat I'll lose meat by it."

Cattarrh for twenty years and cured in a few days.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured 50 cents.—1

GRETNA.

Mrs. John Carrington, Picton, is visiting relatives here.

About fifty young people enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Scrimshaw on Wednesday evening and all report a fine time.

Mrs. Elwood Joyce, Napanee, spent Wednesday at Mr. Milton Joyce's.

Misses Florence and Marjory Loyst, Parma, spent Wednesday and Thursday at their brother's here.

Mrs. John Loyst has a new Edison Phonograph, purchased from the Pollard Co., Napanee.

Miss Julia Morice, Sydenham, has been the guest of Pearl McWain for a couple of weeks.

We understand Mr. Geo. Burch is to give an entertainment in the church here with his gramophone.

Mr. W. Hough, Toronto, spent the holidays here at Mr. Chas. Hough's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Post spent Monday at Mrs. P. Field's.

One Common Cause of Headache. Perhaps the most general cause of headache and pain across the eyes is nasal catarrh. The simplest cure is to inhale the medicated vapor of Catarrhazone which traverses every air cell and air passage of the throat, lungs and nose. It kills myriads of germs at every breath, clears away mucous discharges, preserves and heals the membrane. Catarrhazone is just a splendid remedy for headache, and its action is certain and unfailing in diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. A trial will convince the most sceptical that Catarrhazone is all right. Large size, \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

DENBIGH.

Rev. P. Besig has returned from New York and Atlantic City, where he had left Mrs. Besig and his little daughter in the care of friends, only to announce his intended permanent departure from Denbigh. He preached his farewell sermon here on New Year's day, but conducted divine service again on Sunday last, as Rev. H. L. Henkel, of Rankin, who was expected to be here on that day, had not arrived. Mr. Besig has accepted a call from a Lutheran congregation in Ravena, N. Y., and left for his new field of labor on Wednesday last. The relations between him and the congregations belonging to this mission have always been most cordial, but he chose to accept a charge near some

Pains in the Back.

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS INNIS, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

THE MYSTERIOUS VISITOR NOW INVADING MAN HOMES.

It Strikes Young and Old Are Physically Weak and Predisposed to Disease

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Fortifies the Body, Clears the Blood and Gives Strength to Resist All Attacks.

That mysterious visitor "Grip" invading many homes and striking the young and old who are weak disposed to disease. It is not well that the disease spreads rapidly various members of the household which it has been introduced. It with the theory of infection, also, disease has usually attacked the liable to infection. Dr. Richard S. his book on "Epidemic Influenza" the disease is almost entirely pro by infection.

In past winter seasons it has been and happily demonstrated that Celery Compound is a tower of safety Grip is prevalent. When this a and health-giving medicine is strengthened the nervous centres of vital organs; it purifies the blood, r digestion, gives a healthy tone to the system, enabling young and old secure from the ravages of disease. nervous, dyspeptic and ailing people find in Paine's Celery Compound protector and shield from the grip. A trial of one bottle will be existing doubts.

Real Sea Serpents.

In New Caledonia sea serpe frequently seen and sometime tured. They are curious creatures head being very small and distinguishable from the body a tail being formed like an oar. If they are generally between the four feet.

In the jaw there are tiny glan taining poison; but, as the very small, it is difficult for t bite, and the natives handle the lessly.

M. Kermogant, a European t witnessed an experiment at 2 which shows that under certain tions the sea serpent can do work. A rat was caught in and its tongue was grasped by of pinchers and placed in the m a sea serpent. The serpent i ately bit it, and the rat died minutes.

Character in the Ears.

Though there may be counte features and signs upon the fa that are disproportionately lar and red bespeak a coarseness ture, sometimes sensuality and tion.

Ears that stand out from th like flaps are often seen on r men, but parsimony is apt to them.

A long shaped but small ear close to the head denotes refi delicacy or perception, but also t and sensitiveness. A thin, tran looking ear shows delicacy and feeling; a thick ear, the rever ear set rather low on the head good brain capacity; set high level with the eye, a limited me capacity is denoted.

## Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

### DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—bitting and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

## The Dunlop Tire Co. LIMITED

TORONTO

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop carriage Tires."

city on account of the delicate satisfactory state of health of Mr. W. Bradshaw, of Croydon, who had been here with his family and ten rooms at the Chatson. He took charge of our village at the beginning of this week. Chatson made a pleasant trip to London on business in connection with mining operations carried on in his charge by the Gartshon & Co., in consequence of which his term is to be enlarged and on with more vigor. Municipal elections passed off quietly and as usual, in a friendly and sober community. The year 1903 is composed of the following gentlemen: John S. Lane, James Richmond, Emil Waruy M. Bebee and Geo. Fox, etc. The three first named were members of last year's council. The affairs of the municipality could hardly have been placed in more competent hands. A most pleasant event took place on Saturday at the residence of Sweetnam, Esq., Vennachar, his youngest daughter, Emma, was united for life by the holy matrimony with Mr. Samuel M., eldest son of our esteemed citizen, Samuel Buffam, of New York. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. Hugh McLean, watchman, in the presence of a number of intimate friends of the couple and their parents. Sarah Buffam, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Johnson, of Miller, ably supplied the groom. The bride was very elegantly costumed in pure white, the bridesmaid wore a handsome dress trimmed with white. The performance of the ceremony was followed by a hearty congratulatory dinner to the newly married pair. The present, nearly sixty in number, were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner. The remainder of the day and evening was spent in conversation, music, singing and enjoyment of harmless games. The bride was shown a large number of costly and useful presents. The list included, among other valuable articles, a pair of silverware, china and glass, a number of fancy lamps, framed pictures, fancy vases, silver pots, table cutlery, a couple of smoothing irons, napkins, table covers, and diverse fancy articles too numerous to mention, and quite sufficient to excite a reasonable degree of envy in the hearts of the many dreaming ladies present. May the young bride enjoy a long, happy and prosperous life.

# MYSTERIOUS VISITOR IS NOW INVADING MANY HOMES.

It makes Young and Old Who are Physically Weak and predisposed to Disease.

It is the only remedy for

# THE LENNOX ELECTION APPEAL.

Argument on behalf of the petitioner in the Lennox election appeal was concluded yesterday. The Whisker personal bribery charge was thoroughly thrashed out and judgment was reserved. The bribery charge against James Wilson, on which the trial judges disagreed, was argued by Mr. Watson, but Mr. Cassels will not reply until this morning. The lively cases and the charges of hiring men on election day are in the same position.

On the opening of the court Mr. Cassels concluded his argument, very briefly reviewing the argument of the counsel for the petitioner in respect to the evidence of Carscallen, and making light of it. He said there was no question as to the mental powers of Carscallen, but it was whether the charge was proved or not. He held that it was not.

Mr. Edmund Bristol in his address said there were two matters of chief importance in coming to a determination:—first, whether the evidence by itself would establish the act, and second, if there was such evidence, had it been sufficiently answered. Mr. Bristol commented on the evidence of Mr. Carscallen, and thought their Lordships should take it as the evidence of a forgetful man, a slow-thinking, stupid, but honest man, and he should therefore be given the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Bristol went into the expenditure of the \$500 which Mr. Carscallen had received from the Liberal-Conservative Association.

"I suppose," said Mr. Justice MacMahon, "that Mr. Carscallen's election expenses being so light he has returned a large balance to the association?"

"I imagine it has gone into witness fees," replied Mr. Bristol. "This is a matter of considerable importance to Mr. Carscallen."

"The money is not still in the trunk?" queried Mr. Justice MacMahon.

Character Hangs on Fifty Cents.

"No, it is not. Mr. Carscallen is well known in the community, and has resided there for fifty years. If he was a dishonest man and a perjurer, it is not likely he would have been elected to represent his constituency. He has a character, and upon a question of fifty cents you are asked to wreck it."

Mr. Bristol said that on his second examination Mr. Carscallen had produced the balance of the \$500. He thought he would hold it while the protest was on, and it had been satisfactorily accounted for. As to the \$200 received from Uriah Wilson and Alexander Carscallen, if the respondent, who was receiving money from his business and paying out money all the time, had used some of this money for household expenses, or put it to some other use, that was a matter between himself and those who had given him the money.

"I ask you," said Mr. Bristol, "to be charitable in your interpretation of the evidence of Mr. Carscallen. He has held the respect of the community for many years, and has been elected to various municipal offices, and finally to the Legislature, and the character of such a man should not lightly be taken away. Under all the circumstances, I ask you to find that as to the fact the case has not been proven."

"My learned friend makes an appeal for character and protection on the ground that his client is a stupid man," said Mr. Watson, in replying to Mr. Bristol. "That simply emphasizes the weakness of the defence."

The Case is Strengthened


This appeal, said Mr. Watson, made to explain the discrepancies in Mr. Carscallen's evidence, only strengthened the evidence of Mr. Whisker. There had not been offered to the court, argued Mr. Watson, any explanation of the denial of Carscallen of seeing Whisker, of paying any expenses at Bath, of paying for the hall and of paying Whisker, and the extraordinary statement of a complete want of recollection, although he had subsequently testified that these matters were always fresh in his mind. No excuse was advanced.

# PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C.B. CHAMBERLIN, M.D.  
OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 11th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:  
**"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.**



Dr. L. Jordan.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury,  
Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:  
"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.  
Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes:  
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:  
Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M. D.  
If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.  
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

I submit that the evidence as given by him on the three occasions when he was examined would lead to the conclusion that he is a man who would do that and afterwards deny it.  
The Court Must Discriminate.  
It was further pointed out by Mr. Watson that juries were told that they must determine on the evidence.  
"But they are told that they must consider character and motive," remarked Mr. Justice Meredith.  
"That is on the question of measuring the evidence," replied Mr. Watson.  
"There must be in criminal cases the positive discrimination on the part of the court if the jury is to find where the truth is, without regard to penalties. If there is no such discrimination there can be no accuracy in results. I ask you to apply that judicial discrimination in this case to those witnesses, and their evidence, and I am sure

**Her Blessings.**  
When a man begins to count his blessings, he can generally find plenty to be thankful for, although sometimes he may include things which might not be regarded by other people as altogether joyous.  
"I'm thinking about the wonderful progress the world has made and how much we've got to be thankful for," said Mrs. Matthews, rocking in her old stuffed chair, with a pair of knitting needles in her hands and a placid smile on her face.  
"It is wonderful," admitted her niece.  
"Seems as if everything turned to good. There's lightning, now. If it hadn't been for that, I never should have had those fine rods on the house and been that much so safe in



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the jaw there are tiny glands con- ing poison; but, as the mouth is small, it is difficult for them to and the natives handle them fear- y.  
Kermogant, a European traveler, essed an experiment at Noumea h shows that under certain condi- s the sea serpent can do deadly k. A rat was caught in a trap, its tongue was grasped by a pair inches and placed in the mouth of a serpent. The serpent immedi- y bit it, and the rat died in four utes.

### Character in the Ears.

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The main issues in this case were whether there was a request for a vote and the pay- ment of \$1.50. The evidence on these rested solely between Carscallen and Whiskeen. There could be no doubt that Whiskeen came from the trial court a re- liable witness. He came forth credited; Mr. Carscallen came forth discredited, from the finding of the trial Judges. He submitted, therefore, that the negative did not displace the affirmative testimony.

"Carscallen is contradicted by other witnesses; he is self-contradicted and self- discredited," said Mr. Watson. In respect to collateral matters, both Whiskeen and Carscallen were contradicted, so that brought them face to face as to the credi- bility of their own evidence, and Whiskeen came from the trial court credited by the Judge's finding.

"In election matters," said Mr. Watson, "there is a considerable degree of perjury. That is in the mind of anyone who has practical knowledge, and that leads more forcibly to the necessity of discrimination."

Mr. Justice Meredith—is a man's good character to go for nothing? Is it likely a man of that standing in the community would commit a crime of this kind, and bearing in mind how likely he is to be found out?"

Mr. Watson—speaking of Mr. Carscallen

deny it.

### The Court Must Discriminate.

It was further pointed out by Mr. Watson that juries were told that they must de- termine on the evidence.

"But they are told that they must con- sider character and motive," remarked Mr. Justice Meredith.

"That is on the question of measuring the evidence," replied Mr. Watson. "There must be in criminal cases the po- sitive discrimination on the part of the court if the jury is to find where the truth is, without regard to penalties. If there is no such discrimination there can be no ac- curacy in results. I ask you to apply that judicial discrimination in this case to those witnesses, and their evidence, and I am sure the proper results will follow."

Mr. Watson then argued upon the ques- tion of jurisdiction, in reply to Mr. Cassels, giving authorities to show that this case came clearly within the jurisdiction of the court. He argued that Mr. Cassels had given a wrong application of the section of the controverted elections act upon which he depended to show that theirs was no jurisdiction.

### The Livery Charges.

Charge 52 was then taken up. This is the charge that liverymen in Napanee, by tacit agreement with the respondent and his agents, charged during the campaign and received more than the usual tariff in order to secure compensation for the use of their rigs on election day. Mr. Watson quoted the clauses in the statutes covering the hiring of rigs, and argued that this charge, which was thrown out by the trial judge, clearly constituted an offence under the act. He read from the evidence pas- sages showing clearly that the liverymen admitted that they had recouped themselves for the rigs they furnished on election day systematically overcharging.

Mr. Watson said that the onus rested on the respondent to prove that no compensa- tion was given the liverymen for election day.

Judge MacMahon—There is no doubt about that; they just charged an extra sum before the election so they would not be out of pocket. Judgment on this charge was reserved.

### The Wilson Charge.

Charge 43, that James Wilson of Napanee paid F. W. Parkinson \$1 for his vote, was then argued. The trial Judges disagreed as to the payment of the money, but both expressed doubt as to the establish- ment of Wilson's agency. After reading the im- portant passages of the evidence Mr. Watson said that the circumstances pointed to the accuracy of Parkinson, who swore that Wilson paid him the dollar, rather than of Wilson who denied it. Judgment was re- served without comment from the Bench.

Charges 20 and 30 were taken together. These were cases of payments to voters nam- ed Smith and Jones for driving rigs and running messages on election day, and Mr. Watson in his argument went exhaus- tively into the whole question of the pay- ment of money for services on election day, not to influence the vote of the man paid, but to procure the votes of others.

This concluded Mr. Watson's argument, and Mr. Cassels promised that his argu- ment would not extend over an hour. Mr. Watson said his answer would not exceed twenty minutes.

At the conclusion of the addresses of counsel the judges reserved decision, which has not been given out yet.

### Bells and Skates.

You can hear the tone of our bells and the ring of our skates everywhere on roads and ice. Our's are the best.

BOYLE & SON.

We have just opened some beautiful toilet articles in the latest thing. Heavy Sterling Silver deposit on glass.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

At Toronto, Mayor Urquhart appeared barehanded at the inaugural, thereby dis- playing an easy confidence in his ability to handle the City Council without gloves.

Where is the anthracite coal that is com- ing into Toronto? asks an indignant con- sumer, and an equally indignant Con- servative replies that it has probably gone into the by elections.

Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**

to be thankful for, although sometimes he may include things which might not be regarded by other people as al- together joyous.

"I'm thinking about the wonderful progress the world has made and how much we've got to be thankful for," said Mrs. Matthews, rocking in her old stuffed chair, with a pair of knitting needles in her hands and a placid smile on her face.

"It is wonderful," admitted her niece. "Seems as if everything turned to good. There's lightning, now. If it hadn't been for that, I never should have had those fine rods on the house and barn that make me feel so safe in a thunderstorm. And there's smallpox. If it hadn't been for that, we never should have known the blessings of vaccination, and if there hadn't been nearsighted folks nobody would have thought to invent magnifying glasses and specs. I declare, there's a sight of things to be thankful for."

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

### The Irish Curse.

An Irish authority thus defines as an expert the effects of a well deliv- ered curse: "The belief among the an- cient Irish was that a curse once pro- nounced must fall in some direction. If it has been deserved by him on whom it is pronounced, it will fall on him sooner or later, but if it has not then it will return upon the person who pronounced it. They compare it to a wedge with which a woodman cleaves timber. If it has room to go, it will go and cleave the wood, but if it has not it will fly out and strike the woodman himself, who is driving it, between the eyes."

There are three altars inside the cashel at Innismurray, Ireland, built square of rough loose stones and hav- ing on the top of them a number of curious, round, smooth stones. These have been used for cursing by turning them, and the natives are very super- stitious about them.

One mode of averting the curse was for the person against whom the stones were turned to have a grave dug, to cause himself to be laid in it and to have three shovelfuls of earth cast over him, the gravediggers at the same time reciting rhymes.

## IRON-OX

### TABLETS

are an effective, but gentle, laxative; therefore an imme- diately perceptible effect upon the bowels must not be ex- pected from them. Therein lies their great merit.

**QUICK ACTION  
MEANS  
VIOLENT ACTION**

A violent medicine is some- times necessary, but it is a necessary evil.

Never Forget that

### IRON-OX TABLETS

**ARE NOT A  
CATHARTIC**

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

# WE HAVE SINNED IN HIS SIGHT.

"There Is None That Doeth Good,  
No, Not One."

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Psalms xc, 9, "We spend our years as a tale that is told."

Now the years are flying away! Henry Clay once stood upon the top of the Allegheny mountains in an attitude of listening. When some one asked him to what he was listening, the great statesman in his deep, powerful, resonant, oratorical voice, answered, "I am listening to the mighty tramp of the coming generations!" To-day we may not have an imaginative ear keen enough to hear the thunderous echoes of the moving feet which shall walk this earth two centuries or a thousand years hence, but we can now hear the pattering feet of the multitudes of school children. We may hear, too, the rumbling of the hearses, which shall sooner or later carry out our dead bodies to the newly dug graves. We hear the inexorable warning that in a few years or perhaps even in the coming year of 1903 we shall look upon the rising sun for the last time. Then our bedrooms, where we have often slept and laughed and cried, shall be called the chambers of death.

The inspired psalmist, considering the passing of an earthly life, uses a beautiful simile. Moses, to whom the psalm is ascribed, was not only a great legislator, and a powerful leader, but a poet. He not only opened a path across the Red Sea with his rod, but he cut a sure path into the gratitude and affection of all good men and women by the sharp point of his pen. Thus the ancient author, who was a pioneer in the making of books, compared the earthly existence of every human life "to a tale that is told." The seconds are the letters. The minutes are the words. The hours are the paragraphs. The weeks are the pages. The months are the chapters. The years are the books. The whole number of different books of the human story of life, like the five different books of Victor Hugo's great novel, "Les Misérables," are bound together in one big volume, with a slit from the cradle to serve for one cover and a tombstone used for the other cover. May God help me on this last Sabbath of the dying year to interpret aright how "we spend our years as a tale that is told."

## BEGINNING OF THE TALE.

Every tale, whether fictitious or no, has a bright or a sad beginning. In almost the first words which the narrator speaks he introduces his listeners to the hero or the heroine. Sometimes he rocks that hero's cradle down among the plantations of Louisiana or Georgia, sometimes among the snows of the New England hills or in a palace of Europe, where the prince or princess was born. But, though many heroes and heroines of fictitious tales may have had unhappy childhood influences, I do not believe it was thus with us. The brightest passages of the "tale of life" when applied to our own biographies are to be found for the most part in those first days which we spent in the old homestead. We

Javerts as well as its Bishop Myriels and its Jean Valjeans and its "Christians" and its "Eternal Cities." It has always been so. An auditor would not sit hour after hour, as the ancients used to do, listening to the imaginative story tellers of old if lights and shadows had not continually chased each other across their fictitious heavens.

But, though every story, whether fictitious or no, may have its ups and downs, yet the general rule is, the greater the danger and the blacker the sorrow and the more overwhelming and imminent the threatening destruction the nearer is the appearance of the deliverer, the savior or the redeemer. It is when all hope seems to be forever gone that we are relieved by the entrance of some character who is able to chase away the black winged demon of despair and lead forth the white robed angel of hope. You may remember an illustration of this rule in Lord Lytton's famous historical novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii." While old Mount Vesuvius was writing in agony and belching forth a reservoir of burning lava and while the heavens were raining a tempest of fire and the midday was as black as the darkness of the Egyptian plague did not the blind girl Nydia take her lover by the hand and lead him forth out of the doomed city, out past the Roman sentinel who stood by the gate, preferring to die rather than to desert his post, out to the blue waters of the Mediterranean, in which there was safety? Is not this statement true of the beautiful story of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" or of Scott's "Ivanhoe," or of Cooper's "Pathfinder," or of Shakespeare's "King Lear" and true of almost any of the works of the ancient story writers as well as the stories written by the authors of the present day?

## ALWAYS A FINISHED TALE.

Fictitious stories are often unfinished, but the human tales about which the psalmist wrote are always ultimately finished tales. These biographies may lead many of us through the school-room to the marriage altar. They may lead us to great honors in life, but they will always lead every one of us to the grave. When the epitaphs have been inscribed upon our tombstones, what has been done will be done forever, what has been left undone will be left undone forever. The story of mortal life will then be ended. The earthly covers of the volume will be forever closed. We have often heard of aged authors recasting and re-writing the stories they had written in their youth. The publishers of the "Reveries of a Bachelor" asked its author to rewrite his most famous book. They asked him to rewrite it long after Ik Marvel had ceased to be a bachelor and when he had a wife and a crowded nursery of his own. But the tale of human life after it has once been finished can never be recast. We have heard how one of the sweetest and purest poets of the west at great expense gathered up some vicious and impure stories which he had written when he was a college boy. He gathered them up to destroy them. But when the human tale of life has been once told it can never be silenced. It

Shall we not be more careful—not because we fear the anger of a tyrant, but because we do not want to wound God's loving heart any more than we would say a harsh or sinful word before a loving earthly parent?

O my loved ones, will you not get down upon your knees and ask God to make this year a year of divine pardon and triumphant hope?

## VICARIOUS RESTITUTION.

The Preacher Got the Hens and the Deeree Was Revoked.

Not long since a respectable colored preacher, who was noted for his ability to "cuss out" people from the pulpit, was hurling thunderbolts of invective against his congregation because of a great wave of lying and stealing that was sweeping over the city. Among other things, he said:

"No longer'n las' night some one come an' stole de las' two chickens dat me an' mah ole 'oman had. I b'lieves dat thief is in dis house right now. an' I hereby countersigns him to evahlastin' punishment. De nigger dat stole dem chickens is a-gwint' burn fur it sho. Yo' hyeah a.e? De 'cree has gone forth!"

Next morning a colored man with two fine hens came up to the preacher's door. He said:

"Parson, hyeah's 'o' chickens."  
"No, sah," said the preacher, eying the chickens closely, "dese ain't mah chickens."

"I knows dey ain't perzactly yo'wn," explained the parishioner, "but dese is to tek de place of yo'wn. Yo' chickens wuz et up 'fo' de 'cree went forth, an' las' night after I went to bed my conscience hurt me so tell I had to git up an' go ovah to Marse Bob's house an' git two mo' chickens. Parson, do tek dese chickens, an' fur de Lawd's sake tek dat 'cree back too."

## English Deer Hunting.

The running of the deer begins in November, and it is said they often take as keen an interest in the hunt as their pursuers. The hounds are never allowed to kill them, and the same ones are often run for several successive years. Twenty-five of the heifers and does are selected for the season's sport, and two are usually run in a week. The one chosen for the day is drawn in a queer looking two wheeled covered cart to the appointed place. The back of the cart is lowered until it is level with the ground. When the door is opened, the deer steps out, sniffs the air, with his head up, and takes a sweeping glance around before he is away like a shot. He is given five minutes "law," while the well trained hounds and horses stand tremblingly impatient to be off in pursuit.

The old English staghounds have become extinct, and foxhounds, bred for the purpose of the chase, have succeeded them. So fleet are they that the horses become faded in their efforts to keep up with them.

## London Church Curiosities.

In St. Dionis, in Finchurch Street, there are four monster syringes, which were at one time the only form of fire brigade appliances in London. The celebrated golden tombstone in St. Katharine's, Regent's park, is very well known. It is a tombstone, or rather, a small slab of pure gold, surrounded by an oak frame. Many people are unaware that the body of Nell Gwynn reposes in a vault in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and a still larger number of persons are ignorant of the fact that beneath the same church there is still in existence the old parish whipping post. Beneath St. Etheldreda's

## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tiller of the Soil.

## THE GASOLINE ENGINE.

I have had in use on my farm over two years a gasoline engine 2½ horse power, the cost of which was \$135, writes Mr. J. M. J. dricks. My experience with it has been very satisfactory. I was a little skeptical at first about its power, also somewhat shy of gasoline; when I got the engine, put it up and saw it work, all fear was dispelled. It did more than the mule power claimed for it. It has cost me only 25 cents for repairs, the machine does not seem to wear at all.

I pump water from a bored well over 100 feet for all uses on a 10 acre farm. I keep considerable stock. The engine does it with ease. It has converted a dry farm into a well supplied with water, without the bother and expense of digging ditches. I have a large box 14 feet and 1 foot deep, lined with zinc. It holds about 14 barrels of water; and I can and do have it and pure water for my stock in any city may envy. To pump water by hand would be impossible, and with a wind engine, it would be too warm in summer and too cold in winter, as you need to keep a supply on hand.

I use wood altogether for fuel on the farm. The engine attached to a 24-inch circular saw does it all, and nearly 60 years of age, and eight minutes after I light the burner I will be sawing wood, and in two hours I will have more wood for the stove than four men could cut in a day, and with 1 labor to me. We also grind corn for fowls. If we have a large windmill, by using another attachment we make the engine do it. It crushes and grind feed; in fact, it can utilize it wherever you have power.

The work mine has to do cost about three cents per day. I get gallons of gasoline every three weeks. I have an air-tight metal can that pay 13 cents per gallon. It will be cheaper possibly if bought by barrel; but it evaporates too rapidly from a barrel, and the five-cent can is easier to handle. If I were to use the engine ten hours at its capacity, the cost would be a 22 cents. But no farmer has for it continuously. It is the cheapest power known. It is cheaper than horse feed, not counting gearing up and hitching up, and hand to mind the horses. Then, the engine will pull, no matter how crowded it. It will just pump itself a little more gasoline enough away. It consumes gas according to the work it does.

There is no danger without wear and tear. The engine for its use has to pump gasoline up half pumps it only as it is needed. It should by chance pump it there is a tube to allow it to back into the tank. For still greater safety, if four or five charges should be exploded, the exhaust is sufficient for it. After you start the engine and regulate it, you do not need an engineer. It runs itself, and will as long as there is gasoline in the tank.

I never made a better investment in machinery. Other machines in my season. I use this engine all the year. A great many farmers and some from a distance have come to see it work, and all were pleased. Some of them have



Every tale, whether fictitious or no, has a bright or a sad beginning. In almost the first words which the narrator speaks he introduces his listeners to the hero or the heroine. Sometimes he rocks that hero's cradle down among the plantations of Louisiana or Georgia, sometimes among the snows of the New England hills or in a palace of Europe, where the prince or princess was born. But, though many heroes and heroines of fictitious tales may have had unhappy childhood influences, I do not believe it was thus with us. The brightest passages of the "tale of life" when applied to our own biographies are to be found for the most part in those first days which we spent in the old homestead. We never had those huge monsters, the sons of Tartarus and Terra, to storm our nurseries; we never had murderous guardians, a King Richard, to incarcerate us in a dungeon or a fustian Martha of Goethe's "Faust" for a nurse. Our infantile playground was more like the Delectable mountains of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Therefore, as most of our lives have started amid such purified surroundings, it is no more than right to expect that our stories of life should be pure and true and noble tales.

Every true story of life must represent it as mixed up in the lives of many others. This is always so. You may have seen in some art gallery a picture of the "Three Parcae," the fates that are supposed to decide the destinies of every man. Clotho is there pictured as a beautiful woman, holding the birth spindle out of which the thread of life is to be drawn. Atropos is a beautiful woman pulling forth that thread, and thereby deciding what the man's life is to be. Lachesis is an old hag, with a pair of sharp shears cutting that thread, and making an end of that mortal life. But I want to remind you to-day that in the story of life every man's life is intertwined in other lives. Before that thread is cut it passes into the world's loom, among and around other threads, adding its textile strength to the warp and woof. In the nursery the fates are not alone the three in the picture, but a multitude which are weaving that thread. What a mother does may decide to a great extent what her children will do. In the dining room there are more than three fates influencing the lives of young men. What the father does may decide what his boys will do. A wife's position upon the temperance question may decide whether or no her husband shall die of delirium tremens. The tale of the human life is a plot in which the happiness of a mother, a father, a brother, a sister, a wife, a child, a friend, may be dependent upon the purity and the nobility of one man. When the heart of the old oak is eaten out, not only does the mighty tree fall, but also all the clinging vines which have clambered up the sides of the tree, and the birds' nests in which the feathered mothers have laid their eggs, also all of the leaves which are kissed of the sunlight and are rustling with joy. In the story of life, when the hero does wrong, it brings disaster upon every life with whom that hero comes in touch. Our lives are all intertwined with other lives.

#### LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

Every tale, whether fictitious or no, has its depressions as well as its elevations. It has its disappointments and heartaches and sorrows, and often its graves, as well as its joys and reunions and happy marriage altars. It has its dark nights and quicksands and precipices and often its murderers and highwaymen as well as its cities of refuge and gardens of Eden and Utopias and rescuers and, if I might reverently use the word, its raviors or redeemers. It may have its Frankensteins, its warring Jews and its merciless

writing the stories they had written in their youth. The publishers of the "Reveries of a Bachelor" asked its author to rewrite his most famous book. They asked him to rewrite it long after Ik Marvel had ceased to be a bachelor and when he had a wife and a crowded nursery of his own. But the tale of human life after it has once been finished can never be recast. We have heard how one of the sweetest and purest poets of the west at great expense gathered up some vicious and impure stories which he had written when he was a college boy. He gathered them up to destroy them. But when the human tale of life has been once told it can never be silenced. It shall be told and retold again and again as it was last told at the grave. Lives in the parable begged Father Abraham to send back to earth the redeemed Lazarus to warn his five sinful brethren. Abraham would not. "Nay, nay, nay," he answered in substance, "Lazarus' earthly tale of life has been forever finished." Another word could not be added thereto.

#### A SPOKEN STORY.

But there is yet one overwhelming thought we must not overlook. The tale of life is a spoken story. We are told that the first man, Adam, was a "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "The Tales Out of School," "Tales of New England" and "Twice Told Tales," but, after all, the true definition of a tale is a story spoken by a human being into the ears of one or more listeners. Sometimes those ancient story tellers were able to excite their hearers to a mad frenzy. It has been recorded that when the Greeks used to listen to the recital of the "Adventures of Ulysses" or the story of "Helen of Troy" they would weep and cry and shout as they climbed from the lowest depths of grief to the highest pinnacles of joy. What would be the effect on the hearers if the tale of our lives was told? Would it excite them to a frenzy of sin or would it draw from them triumphant and holy ejaculations?

But this was not the chief thought which I desired to impress upon you. When our tales of life are told, they are not only spoken into human ears, but also the all-hearing ear of God. It used to be a terrible thought for me to feel that in heaven there was a recording angel, to know that every time I opened my mouth my words were being recorded as a human voice spoken into the phonograph makes its indentations upon a revolving cylinder. Months after my father's death I can now hear his voice repeating the Lord's Prayer as he once did in one of those instruments at the national capital. But, oh, how much more overwhelming the thought that every word we utter is spoken directly into the ear of our Divine Father! How much more tremendous to know that when "we spend our years as a tale that is told" we can never get beyond the reach of God's ear! Ought not this nearness to God make us strive by divine grace to live better and purer lives?

I once read how a great king of old used to confine his prisoners within a chain of dungeons. Every one of those cells was connected by a whispering gallery with the king's own bedchamber. Thus the slightest word these state prisoners might utter during their confinement was immediately echoed to the king's ear, and if the prisoners said anything against their king he heard it and these prisoners were immediately taken out and executed. Shall not you and I be more careful to live the right kind of lives when we fully realize that each word we utter is heard by our Divine Father?

#### London Church Curiosities.

In St. Dionis, in Finchurch street, there are four monster syringes, which were at one time the only form of fire brigade appliances in London. The celebrated golden tombstone in St. Katharine's, Regent's park, is very well known. It is a tombstone, or, rather, a small slab of pure gold, surrounded by an oak frame. Many people are unaware that the body of Nell Gwynn reposes in a vault in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and a still larger number of persons are ignorant of the fact that beneath the same church there is still in existence the old parish whipping post. Beneath St. Etheldreda's church, in Ely place, is the only subterranean place of worship in London. It is a completely furnished chapel with sitting accommodations for 200 people. St. Etheldreda's is the oldest Roman Catholic church in England.

#### Needed a Rest.

"Rest is not quitting; the busy career," says the poet. The truth of the saying was impressed on an Arkansas family by Lulu, their colored cook. She was fat, lazy and "notional," says Harper's Magazine, but her cooking was perfect, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawton ignored her whims and reduced her work to a minimum.

Good cooks were so hard to get that the question of adding a feather's weight to Lulu's duties was discussed in a subdued whisper. One day Lulu resigned her position.

"Why, Lulu," asked Mrs. Lawton, "what is the matter? Is the work too hard for you?"

"Well, ma'am," replied Lulu, "I'm all tired out. I'm going home and take in washing and rest up."

#### An Ancient Greek Relic.

As a memorial of their victory in their final and desperate struggle at Salamis to hurl back the invading east, the ancient Greeks made a tripod from the golden cups of the Persians' table and the bronze of their soldiers' armor. It bore on its sides the names of every city whose soldiers fought and fell in the supreme moment of a nation's life. That tripod still exists at Constantinople, a national relic which has endured longer than the states whose deeds it consecrated.

#### Quite Promisc.

Mr. Farwest—I met my old schoolmate, Lakeside, today for the first time in an age, and I thought from the way he acted when I mentioned you that you and he must have had some romance or other before we met.

Mrs. Farwest—No romance about it. We were married for a few years; that's all.

#### Short Method.

Caller—Mr. Sharpe, I have come to ask your advice as to the quickest way to be relieved from my debts?

Lawyer (thinking for a moment of something else)—Pay them.

#### She Had Him.

He—Carrie, I believe you think I'm a fool.

She—And yet you say I'm always in the wrong.

Among the curios of Windsor castle is a chair made out of the trunk of the famous elm by which Wellington stood at the battle of Waterloo.

A great riot occurred in London on Christmas Eve, 1762, because many people were refused admittance to Drury Lane Theatre.

use has to pump gasoline up hill a pumps it only as it is needed. It should by chance pump more there is a tube to allow it to run back into the tank. For still greater safety, if four or five charges should be exploded, the exhaust is sufficient for it. After you start the engine and regulate it, you do not need an engineer. It runs itself, and will run as long as there is gasoline in the tank.

I never made a better investment in machinery. Other machines run in their season. I use this engine all the year. A great many farms and some from a distance have come to see it work, and all were well pleased. Some of them have purchased engines. A good way many farmers to use them would be to toll them on a truck to be used stationary in a small well house anywhere on the farm. I have made and have it so arranged that I can change from one job to another from not more than two or three minutes' time. I think every well-managed farm is not complete unless there is a gasoline engine upon it rigged out for work. Why? It will pump water, turn the grindstone, grind your apples for cider, grind your feed for stock the way, and by hand, when you have a power that will do it for you, and cheaper than you ever saw it? Help on the farm is getting scarce everywhere.

#### CARE OF STABLE.

It is just as important to take care of the leaks in stable floors as it is to stop them in the roofs. Concrete or plank flooring, or even compact earth, should be provided with a then kept well littered with sorbents. Straw, chaff, dry earth and muck, leaves, sawdust, spent tan bark, damaged hay from stalls and mow bottoms, and dried grass from fence corners and waste piles furnish a long list from some which every farmer can provide himself a sufficient quantity if secured season. The bedding should never be allowed to become so saturated as to keep the hoofs of the animals wet. Frequent removal of saturated portions to a covered compost heap will increase the bulk of that little savings bank amazing and eventually add fertility to soil and cash to the pocket. What can we say to the farmer who cares for the solid droppings of animals and permits the liquid droppings all to go to waste when they are twice as valuable as the solid droppings? It would be something like saving the straw and throwing away the wheat. Sheep are usually wintered under sheds. If they are well bedded both solid and liquid droppings are saved, for the bed is kept tramped down hard and absorbs the latter. Now let us have tight stable floors for horses and cattle, and with absorbents the best part of the manure, which some of us now so unthinkingly low to go to waste.

#### OLD PLOW-POINT PROVERB

Keep a cat for the rat and pig may get fat.  
Double the manure pile and you may double the crop. It is better than buying a new farm.  
One fat cow is worth a poor cow and scrubby six.  
A mortgage on the farm is hard to dig out than a sod of grass.  
Elbow-grease and self-denial make a farmer rich on trial.  
Not every egg is sound that sets so, and a lame horse makes a li farmer.  
Waste leads to want, and want leads to woe; before you start consider which way you go.

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have had in use on my farm for two years a gasoline engine of horse power, the cost of which is \$135, writes Mr. J. M. Henks. My experience with it has been very satisfactory. I was a little skeptical at first about its power; somewhat shy of gasoline; but when I got the engine, put it up, saw it work, all fear was dissipated. It did more than the manufacturer claimed for it. It has cost only 25 cents for repairs, and the machine does not seem to be worn at all.

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I use wood altogether for fuel on my farm. The engine attached to a circular saw does it all. I am nearly 60 years of age, and in half an hour after I light the burner I will be sawing wood, and in an hour I will have more wood than four men could cut in a day, and with little or no labor. We also grind bone for fowls. If we have a large wash, by using another attachment we make the engine do it. It will sh and grind feed; in fact, you utilize it wherever you have need of power.

The work mine has to do cost me out three cents per day. I get six tons of gasoline every three weeks. I have an air-tight metal can and 13 cents per gallon. It would be cheaper possibly if bought by the barrel; but it evaporates too rapidly in a barrel, and the five-gallon can is easier to handle. If I were to run the engine ten hours at its full capacity, the cost would be about 10 cents. But no farmer has use for it continuously. It is the cheapest power known. It is cheaper than horse feed, not counting the hiring up and hitching up, and a good mind the horses. Then, too, the engine will pull, no matter how a crowd it. It will just pump off a little more gasoline and go away. It consumes gasoline according to the work it does.

There is no danger without wilful carelessness. The engine for its own safety has to pump gasoline up half and up it only as it is needed. If should by chance pump more, there is a tube to allow it to run back into the tank. For still greater safety, if four or five charges should explode, the exhaust is sufficient to regulate it, you do not need a driver. It runs itself, and will run as long as there is gasoline in the tank.

I never made a better investment in machinery. Other machines I use their season. I use this engine the year. A great many farmers I have seen from a distance have come to see it work, and all were well

If nine-tenths of the dogs' tails were cut off to the ears the country would be better off a thousandfold. The corn row will not be straight if you look behind you. Plant memorial trees on the birthdays and your children will always have a monument. The best codling-moth trap has not been patented. It is the jaws of a pig.

A weak fence makes a weak farmer.

Some hens will do a dime's worth of cackling over a cent's worth of eggs.

If all that is wasted in the kitchen could get back to the farm the farmer would get rich.

If you have a jumping cow fix a pickle barrel for her to jump into and she won't jump long.

A razorback hog is a bad beast to ride to dinner on.

A little salt on the farm helps to put salt in the dish.

Don't let the noon hour eat up the other ten.

Rats in the crib give the teams pains in the ribs.

A broken window pane may bring the doctor gain.

Little seeds make tall weeds; but tall weeds make short corn.

The farmer that burns much gunpowder will soon find a hole in his pocketbook.

A big farm sets too many chairs to the dinner table.

## DEATH FROM WILD BEASTS.

Said to Be on the Increase in Far-away India.

In spite of the many plans which have been tried by the Indian Government, there is no diminution, but rather the contrary, in the number of deaths caused by wild beasts. Various conjectures are hazarded to account for the failure of the Executive, but it is pretty well agreed that the destruction of game by sportsmen and drought compels tigers, leopards, wolves, and hyenas to prey to a greater extent on humanity.

Whether that be the case or not, Lord Curzon has unquestionably gone the right way to work by resorting to the novel expedient of employing Gorkha soldiers in some of the worst infested districts. Torn sportsmen as they are, and perfectly reckless, they readily take up with this new sort of military duty, and there seems every likelihood that the venture, if persevered with, will be crowned with complete success. Wolves are, it appears, much greater carnivorous than the more lordly carnivorous; they are debilitated with nearly 300 deaths per annum in the United Provinces alone.

But they will have a hot time of it when the Gorkhas carry out their scheme for a scientific jungle hunt, much on the lines of Lord Kitchener's blockhouse system. First one patch, then another, will be surrounded and cleared by detachments marching concentrically, the intervals between them being filled up with beaters thumping on tom-toms as at a tiger hunt. There will be a reward, it may be assumed, for every wolf or other man-killing animal slain, but the Gorkha does not need any monetary inducement to enlist his best services for such thoroughly congenial work.

## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To make French salad, chop fine half a dozen sprigs of parsley, half a small onion and half a dozen anchovies. Have some cold slices of boiled tongue; lay these in a salad dish, put the chopped mixture over it, and pour a French dressing having in it some mustard, over all, and serve.

Baked potatoes with cheese are

## THACKERAY WAS BORED.

An Amusing Incident of the Author's Second Visit to Boston.

During Thackeray's second visit to Boston Mr. James T. Fields, his host, was asked to invite Thackeray to attend an evening meeting of a scientific club, which was to be held at the house of a distinguished member.

"I was," writes Mr. Fields, very reluctant to ask him to be present, for I knew he was easily bored, and I was fearful that a proxy essay or geological paper might be presented and felt certain that should such be the case he would be exasperated with me, the innocent cause of his affliction.

My worst fears were realized. I dared not look at Thackeray. I felt that his eye was upon me. My distress may be imagined when I saw him rise, quite deliberately, and make his exit very noiselessly into a small anteroom adjoining. The apartment was dimly lighted, but he knew that I knew he was there.

Then began a series of pantomimic feats impossible to describe. He threw an imaginary person—myself, of course—upon the floor and proceeded to stab him several times with a paper folder, which he caught up for the purpose.

After disposing of his victim in this way he was not satisfied, for the dull lecture still went on in the other room, so he fired an imaginary revolver several times at an imaginary head.

The whole thing was infinitely done. I hoped nobody saw it but myself. Years afterward a ponderous, fat-witted young man put the question squarely to me:

"What was the matter with Mr. Thackeray that night the club met at Mr. —'s house?"

## Why He Didn't Worry.

"The first serious accident case I ever had," said an old surgeon, "was that of a young man who had lost an arm—his right arm it was, too—by the premature explosion of a blast.

"Somehow he didn't give himself the downheartedness that you might reasonably expect of a man who had suffered his loss; but, on the contrary, he was really cheerful over it, and this I didn't understand. And I said to him one day that I thought he was a pretty plucky sort of man to look at things as he did, considering that it was his right arm too.

"Why, that," he said, "is the one redeeming feature of the whole business. Suppose I'd have lost my left?"

"What?" said I.

"Why," says the man, "I'm left-handed! Where would I have been now if I had lost my left arm? I'd have been up the stump then, sure enough."

## The Order Pleased the Cook.

The following story is told on a missionary of the China Inland mission, a bachelor keeping house for himself in the southern part of China: One morning in ordering his dinner he wished to tell his cook to buy a chicken. Instead of saying "ye" for chicken he aspirated the word, saying, "Buy me a 'che.'" His cook thought that was an eminently proper command and went about his marketing in high good humor. At noon the missionary found no chicken cooked—in fact, no dinner at all, for his cook had not returned. About dark the man came back, saying: "This was not a good day for buying wives, and I have been all day looking for one, but at last I found one for you. She is rather old and not pretty, but you can have her cheap. I have promised \$40 for her."

# THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 18.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xvii., 1-12. Golden Text, Ps. cxix., 105.

1, 2. And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures.

From Philippi they had traveled about 1,000 miles, probably spending a night each at Amphipolis and Apollonia, as that would make each day's journey about thirty or thirty-five miles, and now at Thessalonica there is a great center, for Paul says of the believers there, "From you sounded out the word of the Lord in Macedonia and Achaia" (I Thess. i, 8). The first question which Paul asked the Lord Jesus after he knew him as such seems to have become the motto of his whole life, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts ix, 6). As our Lord after His resurrection expounded in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures (Luke xxiv, 27, 44, 45), so Paul's habit was to preach the kingdom of God and teach the things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets (Acts xxviii, 23, 31).

3. Opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus whom I preach unto you is Christ.

So also taught our Lord Himself in Luke xxiv, 25, 26, after His resurrection as well as in all His earthly ministry (Matt. xvi, 21; xvii, 23; xx, 19). A sample of Paul's preaching to those who knew the Scriptures, the Jews, is found in his discourse at Antioch in Pisidia, recorded in Acts xiii., 16-41, in which he summarizes Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Judges, and Samuel and quotes from Ps. ii and xvi and Isa. lv. I think perhaps he would sometimes go back to Gen. iii., 15, 21, and show how all the Tabernacle ritual in Exodus and Leviticus was fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, and that while the first part of Isa. liii had been fulfilled in His sufferings, the last part and all other prophecy would be as truly fulfilled.

4, 5. And some of them believed and consorted with Paul and Silas, but the Jews which believed not, being moved with envy, set all the city in an uproar.

The believers were from Jews and gentiles, the opposition was from the Jews, but it was the great enemy of God and man working through them. He who turned Adam and Eve away from God has been in the same line of work ever since, and this is his great ambition. The Lord Jesus Christ humbled and emptied Himself to exalt God; the devil and his followers exalt themselves, and would, if they could, dethrone God; but, being unable to do this, they do their utmost against Him and His people.

6, 7. These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also, saying that there is another King, one Jesus.

The cry at Philippi was, "These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city (xvi, 20), but now they are accused of turning things upside down generally. Later, at Ephesus, they seriously affected the business of the silversmiths (Acts xix, 25-27), so they were continually in conflict with the world lying in the wicked one (I John v, 19). Our Lord had said that it would be so (John xv, 18, 19), but times seem to have changed now, and the world and the church seem to be on good



The engine for its own has to pump gasoline up hill and ups it only as it is needed. It should by chance pump more, re is a tube to allow it to run k into the tank. For still greater ety, if four or five charges should exploded, the exhaust is sufficient it. After you start the engine l regulate it, you do not need an ducer. It runs itself, and will run long as there is gasoline in the k.

I never made a better investment machinery. Other machines I use their season. I use this engine the year. A great many farmers I some from a distance have come see it work, and all were well ased. Some of them have pur- chased engines. A good way for ny farmers to use them would be tolt them on a truck to be used tionary in a small well house, where on the farm. I have mine I have it so arranged that I can nge from one job to another in n not more than two or three nutes' time. I think every well- anged farm is not complete until re is a gasoline engine upon it. ged out for work. Why chop d, pump water, turn the grind- id, grind your apples for cider, id your feed for stock the old y, and by hand, when you can e a power that will do it for e, and cheaper than you ever did y. Help on the farm is getting ee everywhere.

#### CARE OF STABLE.

Is just as important to stop leaks in stable floors as it is to them in the roofs. Concrete, good plank flooring, or even com- t earth, should be provided and kept well littered with abents. Straw, chaff, dry earth muck, leaves, sawdust, spent ark, damaged hay from stack mow bottoms, and dried grass a fence corners and waste places icks a long list from some of ch every farmer can provide him- a sufficient quantity if secured in on. The bedding should never allowed to become so saturated to keep the hoofs of the animal . Frequent removal of the irated portions to a covered com- heap will increase the bulk of little savings bank amazingly, eventually add fertility to the and cash to the pocket. But t can we say to the farmer who s for the solid droppings of his nals and permits the liquid drops- all to go to waste when they twice as valuable as the solid pings? It would be something saving the straw and throwing y the wheat. Sheep are usually ered under sheds. If they are bedded both solid and liquid pings are saved, for the bedding ept tramped down hard and ab- es the latter. Now let us pre- tight stable floors for horses cattle, and with absorbents save best part of the manure, which e of us now so unthinkingly al- to go to waste.

#### OLD PLOW-POINT PROVERBS

ep a cat for the rat and the may get fat. ouble the manure pile and you double the crop. It is better y buying a new farm. ie fat cow is worth a poor coach scrubby six. mortgage on the farm is harder dig out than a sod of wire s. bow-grease and self-denial will e a farmer rich on trial. t every egg is sound that seems and a lame horse makes a lame er. iste leads to want, and want s to woe; before you start con- which way you go.

as at a tiger hunt. There will be a reward, it may be assumed, for every wolf or other man-killing animal slain, but the Goorkha does not need any monetary inducement to enlist his best services for such thoroughly congenial work.

#### HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To make French salad, chop fine half a dozen sprigs of parsley, half a small onion and half a dozen anchovies. Have some cold slices of boiled tongue; lay these in a salad dish, pour the chopped mixture over it, and pour a French dressing having in it some mustard, over all, and serve.

Baked potatoes with cheese are relished as a change. Select large potatoes, scrub well and bake until done. Cut them in half and scoop out without breaking the skins.

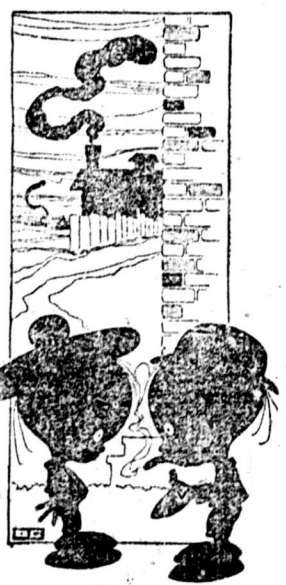
Mash and beat up lightly with salt, pepper a little cream or milk and grated cheese. Fill the skins and brown in the oven. There are said to be very easily digested.

Cover a soiled white felt hat with flour, let it remain in that condition over night. Unless the case is an extreme one, the grime will go with the flour when it is brushed off the next morning.

A good way to purify the air of a sick room in rainy weather is to pour a little oil of lavender into a cup of steaming-hot water. This will also purify dining-room and halls of disagreeable cooking odors.

For a meat soufflé grind fine any cold meat that the house affords.

To a cupful and a half of meat add a slice each of cold boiled ham and tongue and of Bologna sausage. Mix with a cupful of bread crumbs and two cupfuls of white sauce. For the sauce use a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour and salt and pepper to taste. Stir into the meat, crumbs and white sauce mixture, the yolks of four eggs, and when it is cool fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Turn a large ramekin or individual ones and bake.



#### SUFFERING.

"Yer say yer are sufferin' from dyspepsia. Yer don't look like yer had it."

"I haven't. My boss has, though."

"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. Remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement, because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family?" "Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

to tell his cook to buy a chicken. Instead of saying "ye" for chicken he aspirated the word, saying, "Buy me a 'che'." His cook thought that was an eminently proper command and went about his marketing in high good humor. At noon the missionary found no chicken cooked—in fact, no dinner at all, for his cook had not returned. About dark the man came back, saying: "This was not a good day for buying wives, and I have been all day looking for one, but at last I found one for you. She is rather old and not pretty, but you can have her cheap. I have promised \$40 for her."

#### Quenching Thirst at Sea.

Many years ago Dr. Hing suggested to Captain Kennedy that thirst might be quenched by dipping the clothing in salt water and putting it on without wringing it out. The captain, on being cast away, succeeded in persuading some of the men to follow his example, and they all survived, while the four who refused and drank salt water became delirious and died. Captain Kennedy goes on to say, "After these operations we uniformly found that the violent thirst went off and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes when we had bathed and washed our clothes, while we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment."

#### The Name of Stebbins.

The Stebbins family is fairly numerous. It is not now a classic name. Its owners wear it ignorantly. More the shame for them. It is by right a classic name, borne as it was by the first of Christian martyrs—St. Steven, sometimes spelled Stephen. Steven is the Dutch way of spelling it. Spell it in Spanish—Esteban. Drop the initial silent "e," and then you have Steban. Among the ignorant the step to Stebbins is very short. And the honorable name of St. Steven takes on degradation even as the fine old Norman-French name D'Aubaine becomes the homely Dobbins.

#### In His Father's Footsteps.

Blunks—Did Smith's father leave him anything?

Jinks—Only his debts.

Blunks—How is Smith getting along?

Jinks—Well, he has greatly increased his inheritance.

#### Ability.

Tomson—Johnson has no ability of any kind.

Jackson—Nonsense. Why, he can ask you for a loan in such a way that you thank your lucky stars for the opportunity to accommodate him.

#### Pleased at It.

"The fools are not all dead yet," said the angry husband.

"I'm glad of it, dear," calmly replied the other half of the combination. "I never did look well in black."—Chicago News.

#### The Cheerful Man.

Give us, oh, give us, cries Carlyle, the man who sings at his work. Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time; he will do it better; he will persevere longer.

#### Nothing Accruing.

Granger—I understand you have an interest in the Sweatman mine?

Lamb—I have an investment there, but I have seen no interest on it up to the present moment.

do their utmost against Him and His people.

6, 7. These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also, . . . saying that there is another King, one Jesus.

The cry at Philippi was, "These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city (xvi. 20), but now they are accused of turning things upside down generally. Later, at Ephesus, they seriously affected the business of the silversmiths (Acts xix. 25-27), so they were continually in conflict with the world lying in the wicked one (I John v. 19). Our Lord had said that it would be so (John xv. 18, 19), but times seem to have changed now, and the world and the church seem to be on good terms, and those who are represented by the silversmiths of Ephesus may be found as trustees or even deacons or elders in the churches. But let the word of God be as faithfully and fully preached as it was by Paul, and the faithful preacher may be led to think that the world has not changed at all and that the Pharisees and the worshipers of Diana are not only in the pews, but even in some of the pulpits, and that the person who is really worshiped is very often Caesar.

8-10. And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night unto Berea, who, coming thither, went into the synagogue of the Jews.

One Jason, who had received Paul and Silas into his house, was made to bear the heavy end of the persecution at Thessalonica, and thus have special fellowship with Jesus Christ (Paul. i. 29), and we next find the apostles fifty or sixty miles away at Berea, where, as their custom was, they began with the Jews, "To the Jew first" (Rom. i. 16) being the principle on which they always worked.

11, 12. These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind and searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so.

The Thessalonians did well, for they received the word in much affection, with joy of the Holy Ghost, and they received it not as the word of men, but, as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh in all who believe (I Thess. i. 6; ii. 13). The Bereans, however, excelled in the matter of searching the Scriptures daily, proving for themselves that the truths taught by the apostles were really so. The believers included both men and women, and of the latter many honorable women. Contrast these with the honorable men and women of Antioch in Pisidia who expelled Paul and Barnabas from their coasts. Some choose life and some death, but in each case the faithful preacher is unto God a sweet savior of Christ (II Cor. ii. 15, 16). If all who receive the word with readiness of mind, like the Bereans, would, like them, become searchers of the Scriptures, we would have many more teachers of the word, but it is now even as it was long ago, for when for the time many ought to be teachers they have need that one teach them again the first principles of the oracles of God (Heb. v. 12).

#### Her Little Joke.

"Henry," she exclaimed as he came home to dinner, "I heard something this morning that opened my eyes."

"What was it?" he demanded excitedly.

"The alarm clock."

#### So He Gets Around.

Ethel—Gracious, Mabel, why do you lace so awfully whenever Cholly Lovsilk comes around?

Mabel—Oh, the poor fellow's arm is so short.

# The Power of Persuasion

## Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

### CHAPTER XXII.

Lady Caraven had refused to see any one; she had refused to quit her apartment. The horror of the charge made against her overpowered her. Her husband believed her guilty of intent to murder. At first that was the only idea her mind could grasp — a horrible, distorted idea. She could not think clearly. Her husband, whom she had saved from ruin, whom she had roused from indolence and self-indulgence, whose better nature she had called into life, whom she loved with a passionate love, had judged her guilty of murder. She could not realize it; she could not put her thoughts into words; they assumed no tangible form. Then slowly enough she returned to a clear memory of what had happened.

"Some one had shot Lady Hamilton," who it was, or how it had happened, she could not tell. Then she remembered having heard the shot fired, of which at the time she had thought so little. She remembered how something had whizzed through the trees. By degrees all the events of that dreadful night returned to her clearly and forcibly — the startled cry, the sound that came from the borders of the lake, the tramp of many feet — and she wondered that all these things had had no significance for her when her husband had cried, "You guilty, cruel woman!" and she had owned herself guilty. Then she saw how the mistake had arisen. They had been playing at cross purposes. He meant that she was guilty of murder; she had meant that she was guilty of jealousy and of following him.

She was in despair. Of what avail would it be now to defend herself, to tell him that she was not guilty, to try to clear herself? Her husband would never believe her; he would always suspect her because of her own words.

"Was there ever a fate like mine?" cried the unhappy girl. "What have I done that such a lot in life should be mine?"

Her courage, her bravery, her hope and faith seemed all to give way. She was in despair. Her husband believed her guilty of a great crime, and she had no means of proving her innocence. The only hope that remained to her was that the real criminal would confess, and so free her from the accusation; but that was most unlikely. In her own mind she believed that some lover of Lady Hamilton's, wild with jealousy, had fired at her; if so, it was most unlikely that he would accuse himself.

No, there was no hope. She had driven so bravely to bear a cruel fate; she had done her best; she had made a brave fight where many people would have run away — and now it was all ended. So far was her husband from loving her that he believed her guilty of a crime — thought her capable of a crime. The girl's heart failed her utterly; she would fain have turned her face to the wall and died.

"Sir Raoul would not have believed it," she said to herself; "he would have defended me."

All hope was at an end. She felt

saw, too, that she shivered like one seized with mortal cold.

"Hildred," he cried, "do forgive me — you do not know how grieved I am to see you like this. I want to tell you how the misunderstanding happened. Will you listen?"

"Yes," she replied, mechanically, and she sat silent and motionless while he told her the story. She looked at him when it was ended with dull, dim eyes.

"I am very sorry," she said, "that Plantyre made the mistake. I almost wish that he had shot me through the heart. What have I to live for?"

"I could not spare you, Hildred — you have been the good angel of my life!" he cried.

"You sent me from your house, Lord Caraven, and pronounced me guilty on what seems to me very light evidence. I may claim to be at least as credulous as yourself, yet I declare, that had any one accused you of murder I should not have believed it. You judged me guilty at once — guilty of trying to murder — I, who never in my life trampled even upon a worm. Why should you have thought that I wished Lady Hamilton dead?"

He looked slightly confused.

"You remember that you told me you were jealous of her," he replied. "Jealous," she repeated, drearily. "Did I ever love you then? I have forgotten — my brain is dazed, dull. I seem to remember nothing clearly, except that you judged me guilty of murder. Did I love you?"

The wane face and dim eyes touched him inexpressibly.

"When you thought I had tried to commit murder, you turned me from your doors; in the darkness of night, alone and unfriended, you bade me begone. Which kind of murder is worse — that which destroys a body, or that which slays heart, mind, brain, and hope? I say that in this sense you have slain me."

"Hildred, be merciful to me!" he cried.

"I will show you the same mercy that you have shown me. Go from my presence and do not let me see you again."

With shining eyes, and pale, passionate face, she swept from the room, leaving the earl overcome with astonishment.

"She is the most high-minded woman I have ever met in my life," he thought. "I have been blind, indeed. How superb she looked in her indignation! I will win her yet. I have never cared about winning her before, but I swear to give my life to the task now."

It seemed probable that it would be a very long one, for Lady Caraven positively refused to see her husband again. In vain Arley Plantyre pleaded for him; she was inexorable.

The earl was compelled to return to Ravensmore, and he did so almost despairingly. Lady Hamilton was fast improving; she would be able to go to her own home soon, the doctor said, and all anxiety about her was quite at an end. The truth of the story had come to light; all the papers had it; every one knew that Lady Hamilton had been

Hildred! believe me, good was never yet won by cowardice. Take it up again, this burden you have laid down. In the day of adversity fall not — be a heroine until the end."

His words cheered and encouraged her, as they always did.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"I would have you lay aside your coldness, your pride, your reserve," he told her. "Do not become a revengeful woman. Your husband has, it is true, outraged and insulted you, but it was a mistake, and he deplores it bitterly. Be generous; leave revenge to small souls and narrow minds; rise above it, and forgive him."

"You do not know, Raoul," she said, "that my heart is sore with trouble."

"I know," he replied, "it is hard to bear, but you must forgive him. You must again take up the duties of your life, resume your occupations, devote yourself to the welfare of your husband, forgive generously and entirely all that has happened, live for the good work you have begun. Once before I asked you if you were strong enough to take up the burden of your life and carry it bravely. I ask you the same question now."

She was quite silent for a few minutes, and then, as the mist rolls from the hill-tops before the light of the sun, all shadow passed from her face, and she answered him.

"I will. I will do all you advise, Raoul. I will forgive my husband. You say that he loves me now. I shall put his love to the test. If it fails, well and good — I will do my duty without the sunshine of love to cheer me; if it stands the test, I will try to crown his life with my love."

He looked long and lovingly at her.

"You are a brave girl, Hildred — you are a good woman," he said, dimly. "I wish there were more like you. I will tell Urie that you are willing to see him now."

"If you please," she responded; "but, Raoul, do not repeat what I have said. I want to test his love myself."

(To Be Continued).

### TRAPPING ERMINE.

#### The Colder the Climate the Finer the Fur.

Ermine is at its best when the cold is most intense, the tawny weasel coat turning from fawn to yellow, from yellow to cream, and then to snow white, according to the latitude and the season.

Fox, lynx, marten, otter and bear the trapper can take with steel traps of a size varying with the game, or even with the clumsy but efficient deadfall; but the ermine, the fur of which is as easily damaged as the finest gauze, must be handled differently.

The hunter, going the rounds of his traps, has noted curious tiny tracks like the dots and dashes of the telegraphic alphabet. Here are little prints slurring into one another in a dash; there a dead stop, where the quick-eared stoat has paused with beady eyes alert for snowbird or rabbit. Here, again, a clear blank on the snow, where the crafty little forager has dived below the light surface and wriggled forward like a snake to dart up with a plunge of his fangs into the heart-blood of the unwary snow-bunting.

From the length of the leaps the trapper judges the age of the ermine. The full-grown ermine has hair too coarse to be managed by a snare. If, therefore, the tracks indicate a full-grown animal, the trapper suspends the nose of a looped twine or wire across the runway from a bent twig,

# HOUSEHOLD

### SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Mock Turkey — Take 1½ lbs. 1½ lbs. fresh pork, chop fine and thoroughly with two eggs lightly, one cup bread crumbs, pepper and salt to taste. Work together and mold in bowls or Turn out and bake in dripping. Serve with gravy.

Fried Rye Drop Cakes — Mix cup rye meal, ½ cup flour, scant teaspoon salt, one teaspoon and two teaspoons baking powder. Stir in half cup milk and one beaten egg. Beat thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonfuls into oil, fat. Cook till they turn over brown and do not stick to the

Crisp Waffles — Beat the yolk four eggs until thick, add half milk, and then pour mixture into 6½ tablespoons flour. Smooth strain through a sieve the whites until light, fold the and bake at once on a well greased waffle iron. The mixture must be poured in until it just covers iron so they will be thin and

Painty Sandwich Filling — Set a table with some novelties and dishes are a household tradition is delicious sandwich filling. Use part chopped almonds and two shredded or grated celery with the salt. The mixture is moist with mayonnaise and spread between thin, round slices of salt bread, or oblongs of brown bread from which the crust has been

Colonial Breakfast Dish — Boil or five lbs. corned beef. Let in the water in which it was cooked to make tender. Remove the and set aside till thoroughly hot. Let water stand over night, the fat congealed on top and fry. Select from the meat crumbling portions as are not sizzling, chop fine, add cold potatoes and beets in the proportion of two parts meat to one each of vegetables and salt. Fry in it fat.

A Real Who's Wheat Food — with a delicious breakfast food is honestly wholesome and nice, buy some new water. Wash it and dry it in an open grind it in a coffee mill, so dry in a double boiler, stir cup of wheat to two or three water and one dessertspoon of and when it is thoroughly re for the next morning's breakfast eaten with creamy milk (but sugar). If you do not at once come a devotee of the good, test dish it will be surprising.

Fig Pudding — One cup each of molasses, chopped suet and milk cups flour, two eggs, one tea each of soda and cinnamon, half spoon nutmeg and one pint figs together well the molasses, spice, and the figs cut fine, solve the soda with one table hot water, mix with the milk add to the other ingredients. the eggs light and stir into mixture. Add the flour and thoroughly. Butter two molds, or one large one, turn mixture in and steam five. Serve with creamy sauce made butter, one cup powdered sugar cup cream or milk, one teaspoon of vanilla or lemon, and tablespoons more of cream. the butter to a cream, add the gradually, beating all the. When light and creamy, add cream a little at a time. When beaten smooth place the bowl basin of hot water, and stir the cream is smooth and crea



ously, had tried at her, it so, it was most unlikely that he would accuse himself.

No, there was no hope. She had driven so bravely to bear a cruel fate; she had done her best; she had made a brave fight where many people would have run away—and now it was all ended. So far was her husband from loving her that he believed her guilty of a crime—thought her capable of a crime. The girl's heart failed her utterly; she would faint have turned her face to the wall and died.

"Sir Raoul would not have believed it," she said to herself, "he would have defended me."

All hope was at an end. She felt that she could never interest herself in life again. Then a vague but more the less terrible fear came over her. She could not tell what might happen. Suppose that Lady Hamilton should die! Some one must be punished. Her husband had said that he would keep her secret, but suppose that he found it impossible to do so—that, from circumstantial evidence, others suspected and accused her—what would she do? There could be no defence. She had been found behind the tree, and she had said she was guilty. Could it be within the bounds of possibility that she, Hildred, Countess of Caraven, would ever be brought before a public tribunal and tried for a crime of which she was perfectly innocent? Her vivid imagination ran riot about it. She pictured herself in a dark cell. She wept until from sheer exhaustion she slept.

A knocking at the door aroused her.

"Hildred," called Arley Ransome, "I wish to see you."

"Hildred, I have something very particular to say to you—open the door."

There was no sound, and Lord Caraven began to feel slightly alarmed.

"Hildred," said her father, "I have a message from your husband."

Still there was no sound, and, unable to control himself, the earl cried out:

"Hildred, for Heaven's sake speak to me! Let me in—I want to see you!"

The sound of his voice seemed to have an electric effect upon her. The next moment she turned the key in the lock and opened wide the door.

With a cry of fear and surprise, he started back when he saw her. He had seen her lately so beautiful, so radiant—now her long black hair hung in disorder over her shoulders, her face was pale and stained with tears, her eyes were dim, her lips white. He hardly knew her.

"Hildred!" he cried.

She looked at him with dim, sad

eyes. "You!" she said. "Is it you, who thought me guilty of murder?"

Lord Caraven turned to Arley Ransome.

"Leave me alone with her," he said. "I have much to say."

Sir Ransome went away. The earl entered the room and closed the door. He went to his wife, holding out both his hands.

"Will you forgive me?" he said.

"There can be no pardon, my lord, for the wrong you have done me," she replied.

And then the earl knew, if ever he won his wife's pardon, it would be a work of patience and of time.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that you will be unkind or unjust to me, Hildred—I have suffered more than you have."

"That is not possible," she rejoined; "no one has accused you of a terrible crime."

"But I have suspected an innocent person," he said, "and it is harder to inflict than to bear pain."

He gazed anxiously at her. She looked pale and wan, with the stains of bitter weeping on her face. He

had never cared about winning her before, but I swear to give my life to the task now."

It seemed probable that it would be a very long one, for Lady Caraven positively refused to see her husband again. In vain Arley Ransome pleaded for him; she was inexorable.

The earl was compelled to return to Ravensmere, and he did so almost despondingly. Lady Hamilton was fast improving; she would be able to go to her own home soon. The doctor said, and all anxiety about her was quite at an end. The truth of this story had come to light; all the papers had it; every one knew that Lady Hamilton had been shot by mistake, and that it was the young Countess of Caraven whom John Blantyre had intended to kill.

The earl commended the result of his mission to Sir Raoul, who was not much surprised.

"You have tried her beyond her strength," he said, "I should advise you, without loss of time, to return to London again."

Lord Caraven did so, but his journey was fruitless. Indeed, refused to see him, to all entreaties from her father she answered steadily:

"I have not one word to add to what I have said," and with that answer the earl was obliged to be content.

In sheer despair he sent for Sir Raoul, who, though almost unfit to travel, hastened to him; he besought him to use his influence with the beautiful young wife who had no pity for him. Then he grew wildly jealous at the idea that she would listen to Sir Raoul when she refused absolutely to listen to him.

"Why should you have more influence over her than I have?" he asked, half angrily.

"Because," said Sir Raoul, "I understand the higher, better, nobler part of her nature, as you, I fear, will never understand it. I will try what I can do."

"Tell her then, Raoul," went on the earl, his tone and manner changing suddenly, "that I was blind to her beauty, her goodness, her truth, but that I see all now. Tell her that I did not love her when I first knew her, but that I love her now; tell her, if she will but forgive me, I will make the devotion of my whole life atone for my past neglect."

Sir Raoul promised. Lady Caraven did not refuse to see him. He was shocked and startled at the terrible change a few days had wrought in her. He looked at the pale face.

"How you have suffered, Hildred?" he said.

"Yes, I came to the end of my patience at last. I can bear it no longer, Raoul; it was a life of torture after all, and I will never return to it. I could not but have any longer."

"Poor child!" said the grave, pitying voice. "Some words are running in my mind, Hildred, about these, who, having put their hand to the plow, turn back again. May I ask, are you one of those, Hildred? Are you tired of heroism?"

"There was no heroism in my life," she said.

"Nay, pardon me; there was the grandest heroism possible. Do you know what my idea of heroism really is?"

She looked at him with greater interest than she had yet displayed.

"Tell me, Raoul."

"This is the grandest heroism," he said—"the heroism that makes saints and martyrs—bearing the burden of our lives patiently and cheerfully, never failing in strength and endurance. I thought that you would heroically and cheerfully bear the crosses and trials of your life. So you did for a time; now you have laid down your cross, saying that it is too heavy for you to bear. Ah!

prisms starting into one another in a dash; there a dead stop, where the quick-eared stoat has paused with beady eyes alert for snowbird or rabbit. Here, again, a clear blank on the snow, where the crafty little forger has dived below the light surface and wriggled forward like a snake to dart up with a plunge of his fangs into the heart-blood of the unwary snowbunting.

From the length of the leaps the trapper judges the age of the ermine. The full-grown ermine has hair too coarse to be managed by a snare. If, therefore, the tracks indicate a full-grown animal, the trapper suspends the noose of a looped twine or wire across the runway from a bent twig, which, when released, springs upward with a jerk that lifts the ermine off the ground and strangles it.

If the tracks are like the prints of a baby's fingers, close and small, the trapper hopes to capture a pelt fit for a throne cloak. Perfect for would be marred by the twine snare, so the trapper devises as cunning a death for the ermine as the ermine devised when it darts up through the snow and fixes its spear-like teeth in the throat of a rabbit.

First the snarers his hunting knife with grease, then he lays it across the track. The little ermine comes trotting in dots and dashes, and gallops and dives to the knife. The knife is frosted like ice. Ice the ermine has licked, so he licks the knife. But alas for the resemblance between ice and steel! Ice turns to water under the warm tongue; steel turns to fire that blisters and holds the foolish little stoat by his inquisitive tongue, a hopeless prisoner, until the trapper comes.

#### FREE THEATRES.

Some of the Parisian theatres give gratuitous performances three or four times a year. They are intended for poor people, and those who are first in line are usually at the doors several hours before the house is opened.

#### A MILLION HUNCHBACKS.

Spain has the most hunchbacks of any country. In one small village at the foot of the Sierra Morena, there is one in every thirteen inhabitants. France, in the neighborhood of the Loire, has a great many people suffering from deformed shoulders. It has been reckoned that there are a million hunchbacks in the world at present.

#### IMAGINATION AND ILLNESS.

An interesting experiment was recently made by a Dr. Durand, in reference to the relative power of imagination of the two sexes. He gave to one hundred of his hospital patients a dose of sweetened water, and shortly afterwards entered the room, apparently greatly agitated, saying he had, by mistake, administered a powerful emetic. In a few minutes four-fifths of the subjects were affected by the supposed emetic. These were mainly men, while all of those not affected were women.

#### HIGHEST RAILROAD.

The American built Oroya railroad in the Peruvian Andes attains the greatest elevation reached by any railroad in the world. At one point it passes through a tunnel 15,665 feet above sea level. This is but little over 100 feet less than the elevation of Mont Blanc. The Oroya railroad also enjoys the distinction of being the highest of all, having cost more per mile than the great majority of railroads. It is 138 miles long, and cost \$43,000,000. The many tunnels, bridges and zigzags presented difficult engineering problems.

hot water, mix with the milk, add to the other ingredients, the eggs light and stir into mixture. Add the flour and thoroughly. Butter two molds, or one large one, turn mixture in and steam five minutes. Serve with creamy sauce made butter, one cup powdered sugar, cream or milk, one teaspoon of vanilla or lemon, and tablespoons more of cream. The butter to a cream, add the gradually, beating all the time. When light and creamy, add cream a little at a time. Who is beaten smooth place the bowl basin of hot water, and stir the sauce is smooth and creamy no longer. It will take only a minutes. This is a delicious, and if well beaten and not kept hot water long enough to melt sugar, it will be white and all through. If it is necessary make the sauce any length of before dinner, do not place the in hot water until serving time it will be spoiled by standing.

#### THE WARMTH OF PAPER.

There are many uses for other than the generally accepted ones.

Do you want a sure and a instant relief for croup, or colds involving the throat and bronchial tubes? Then take a of common brown paper about by six inches in size, spread vasoline or lard, or any kind of grease that may be handy, grate nutmeg thickly over it and ply to throat or chest, and you be surprised at the result.

When cleaning windows, try paper for rubbing them up, resultant brilliancy will charm most "perakety" housekeeper. Mirrors soft paper is equally valuable.

The paper vest is especially valuable for those who must be exposed to the cold for many hours. For this, take heavy paper—flour sacks will do—rub soft in somewhat, then cut the so it will fasten to the neck, and line with thin material, together, bind, and finish with erubutons and buttonholes, or l and eyes. This will be found than the chamols jacket or which is usually worn beneath clothing by men, hence must be on while indoors, while the vest, worn inside the coat, can ly be removed, upon reaching ter, and as easily put on again needed.

A man who spent many winter number camps said that before strip on his boots he would strings of paper around his feet, the stockings, consequently suffered from cold feet though in the forest for hours when the monometer was below zero.

If there is a scarcity of beddi winter, or if too great a weight bed clothes is not liked, try new pers spread beneath the outside ering. The paper will be found supply as much warmth as an pair of blankets.

#### EVERY-DAY TABLE.

The art of keeping a good consists, not in loading on a va at each meal, but in neatly, tastefully setting it on in a m pleasing to the eye, as well as petizing, writes a correspon. Some families provide expensive choice articles in abundance give no thought to the appea of their table.

Others fall into a very li round of food and continue the course the whole year round, when by themselves their table r be looked at with a questio eye. But when company comes dinner, lo! what a metamorpi

"I stood on the palace terrace rising above the little roadway down which on Friday the Sultan ventures-forth to say his prayers. I saw



the soda with one tablespoon water, mix with the milk, and add to the other ingredients. Beat eggs light and stir into the mixture. Add the flour and beat thoroughly. Butter two small tins, or one large one, turn the mixture in and steam five hours. Serve with creamy sauce made with butter, one cup powdered sugar, 1/2 cup cream or milk, one teaspoon extract of vanilla or lemon, and four tablespoons more of cream. Beat butter to a cream, add the sugar gradually, beating all the while. Then light and creamy, add the milk a little at a time. When all beaten smooth place the bowl in a tin of hot water, and stir until the sauce is smooth and creamy — no longer. It will take only a few minutes. This is a delicious sauce for well beaten and not kept in water long enough to melt the fat. It will be white and foamy throughout. If it is necessary to keep the sauce any length of time before dinner, do not place the bowl in hot water until serving time, as it will be spoiled by standing.

#### THE WARMTH OF PAPER.

There are many uses for paper other than the generally accepted ones. If you want a sure and almost instant relief for croup, or severe cold involving the throat and upper nasal tubes? Then take a piece of common brown paper about four or six inches in size, spread with oil or lard, or any kind of soft grease that may be handy, then toasting thickly over it and applying to throat or chest, and you will be surprised at the result. When cleaning windows, try softer paper for rubbing them up. The finest brilliancy will claim the soft "perakety" housecleaner. For floors soft paper is equally valuable. The paper vest is especially valuable for those who must be exposed to the cold for many hours at a time. For this, take heavy manila paper—four sacks will do—rub it, to make it somewhat, then cut the vest. It will fasten to the neck, cover the line with thin material. Sew either blind, and finish with either buttons and buttonholes, or hooks and eyes. This will be found better than the chamoles jacket or vest, which is usually worn beneath the thing by men, hence must be kept white indoors, while the paper vest, worn inside the coat, can easily be removed, upon reaching shelter, and as easily put on again when cold.

A man who spent many winters in Siberian camps said that before putting on his boots he would wrap his feet in paper around his feet, over his stockings, consequently never suffered from cold feet though out in the forest for hours when the thermometer was below zero. There is a scarcity of bedding in the tent, or if too great a weight of clothes is not liked, try newspapers spread beneath the outside covering. The paper will be found to supply as much warmth as an extra blanket.

#### EVERY-DAY TABLE.

The art of keeping a good table consists, not in loading on a variety of each meal, but in neatly and tastefully setting it on in a manner pleasing to the eye, as well as appealing, writes a correspondent. The families provide expensive and ice articles in abundance, but pay no thought to the appearance of their table. Others fall into a very limited and of food and continue the same fare the whole year round, and then by themselves their table might be looked at with a questioning eye. But when company comes to cheer, lo! what a metamorphosis.

as possible.

#### ORIGIN OF CUSTOMS.

##### Reasons Why You Do Some Curious Things.

It is most surprising what a number of little things we do without knowing the reason.

Why, for instance, do widows wear caps? Perhaps you may say because they make them look pretty and interesting. But the real reason is that when the Romans were in England they shaved their heads as a sign of mourning. Of course, a woman couldn't let herself be seen with a bald head, so she made herself a pretty cap. And now, though the necessity of wearing it has passed away, the cap remains.

What is the meaning of the crosses or X's on a barrel of beer? They signify degrees of quality nowadays. But originally they were put on by those ancient monks as a sort of trade-mark. They were crosses in those days, and meant a sort of oath on the cross, sworn by the manufacturer, that his barrel contained good liquor.

Why are bells tolled for the dead? This has become so familiar a practice that a funeral without it would appear un-Christian. Yet the reason is quite barbarous. Bells were tolled long ago, when people were being buried, in order to frighten away the evil spirits who lived in the air.

Why do fair ladies break a bottle of wine on the ship they are christening? Merely another survival of barbaric custom. In the days of sacrifice to the gods it was customary to get some poor victim when a boat was being launched, and to cut his throat over the prow, so that his blood baptized it.

Why are dignitaries defenayed by a salute when they visit a foreign port? It seems a curious sort of welcome, this firing off of guns, but it appears the custom arose in a very reasonable way. Originally, a town or a warship fired off their guns on the approach of important and friendly strangers to show that they had such faith in the visitors' peaceful intentions they didn't think it necessary to keep their guns loaded.

Why do we sometimes throw a shoe after a bride? The reason is not very complimentary. From of old it has been the habit of mothers to chastise their children with a shoe. Hence the custom arose of the father of a bride making a present to the bridegroom of a shoe, as a sign that it was to be his right to keep her in order.

#### WONDERFUL SCALE.

The grand balance, or scale, used in the Bank of England is probably the most wonderful piece of mechanism to be seen anywhere. It stands about seven feet high and weighs probably two tons. This scale is so perfectly adjusted that it can weigh a grain of dust or 400 lb. of gold. A postage stamp placed on one of the two weighing portions will move the index six inches. If the weight placed upon the scale is beyond its capacity an electric bell is set ringing, the machine declining to execute a task of which it is incapable.

#### STREETS PAVED WITH GOLD.

The town of Altman, in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, has had its streets paved with the dump of the Pharmacist mine. Recently some of the pavement was assayed, and yielded gold to the amount of twenty dollars a ton. Immediately following the announcement of the assay people began carting off the surface of the streets until the police were obliged to intervene and stop them.

colored spider, Attus familiaris, does not build a web, but lives in the crevices in the walls, window sashes, clapboards and such places, and it runs over the floors or along the walls and catches flies. No panther or cat can vie with this little fellow in the skill and adroitness with which it stealthily approaches and captures its game. He is perfectly harmless, but not one housewife in a hundred appears to know it, for she will have a "conniption" fit every time she sees one.

"Another common house spider is known as the Theridion vulgare, variable in color, being sometimes cream white and sometimes darker of a leaden grey on livid brown, and tinged at times with red. This spider is of a more retiring nature than the one I have just spoken of, and contents himself with building a home in some dark corner of a room. After the web is made ready he retires to his den and waits for his victim, and the moment a fly or other insect is entangled in the meshes of the web

#### THE SPIDER DARTS OUT.

and if he fears that the captive is sufficiently large and strong enough eventually to break the web and get away he will advance cautiously and begin the work of spinning thread after thread around him so as to bind the victim fast. When this is done the little spider will then set to work to hasten its death by stinging him. These spiders never permit the dead victim to remain in the web, but will weave a system of pulleys and tackle, and by degrees work the dead body into his home, when he goes to work and repairs and rearranges the web for the next unfortunate.

"A half century ago a merchant in Chemung county, N.Y., had a pet spider in his store. It was a little brown colored fellow, and made its home under one of the counters. One day the spider discovered a small snake near the nest, and at once determined to capture the reptile before it had a chance to get him. The snake was what is known as a milk snake, and didn't seem disposed to be in any hurry about getting away. The spider was already at work when the storekeeper discovered what he was doing. With all the care possible the spider placed a loop around the neck of the snake, spinning the little silken threads with wonderful rapidity. When the spider was satisfied that the cable was sufficiently strong to support the weight of the snake he began to arrange for pulleylike tackle, and in a little while the

SNAKE'S HEAD WAS LIFTED and gradually its whole body was drawn from the floor and swung around by the top of the counter, where the spider had its home.

"To make doubly sure of his work, the little spider passed rapidly up and down the cable, adding strand after strand of web. When this was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the spider he then began the most wonderful part of his whole work. He watched every chance, and whenever the snake's head was turned to one side he would throw a strand of web over his head, and in less than half an hour the snake's mouth was bound firmly, muzzled so that it was impossible for it to bite the spider. Before the work was finished the little spider showed signs of breaking down, moving about with unsteady gait, but he did not retire to his den until the snake was bound so that it was impossible for it to get free. Those who witnessed this truly wonderful feat say that it was five days before the snake died. Of course, if the spider had been poisonous he could have hastened its death, but at no time did he sting the snake. This is the most wonderful and re-

as men. It is not unusual to see three or four women, their right elbow crooked over a bar rail with a child on their left arm. The new law will abolish that evil practice at least.

#### HOW THE SULTAN LOOKS.

##### Pen Picture of the Sick Man of Europe.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker thus describes a glimpse he lately had of the Sultan in Constantinople:

"I stood on the palace terrace rising above the little roadway down which on Friday the Sultan ventures forth to say his prayers. I saw the extraordinary precautions taken to protect him — the gathering of all his five thousand troops, the stoppage of traffic by walls of armed men in every roadway leading up to the palace, then the surrounding of the few hundred yards of roadway which the Sultan must traverse from the palace gate to the mosque by rows of soldiers knee-deep. It was a strange, gorgeous, incongruous spectacle.

"Preceded by women in closed carriages, several of his sons, and some eighty great generals and officers of the army marching on foot, came the Sultan himself. He was driven slowly in an open carriage, facing forward, with his Minister at War sitting opposite. And this is Abdul Hamid II., the absolute ruler of 25,000,000 people, the defender of the faith monarch of the Hukymet-seeize, the glorious government, variously known elsewhere as the Sick Man of Europe and the great assassin. Every splendor of general and trooper is forgotten; every eye is fixed on the little, old, round-shouldered man in the carriage.

"A shout — a well-trained and evidently long-practiced shout, curiously lacking in fire or spontaneity — goes up from the troops. The old man raises his hand in salute. He wears a red fez; his face is sickly white, like parchment; the nose is that of an old eagle, long, hooked, high-bridged — the Armenian nose, his subjects all whisper in contempt. His eyes, what one sees of them, for he turns his head neither to right nor left, are deep-set and black.

"Those who know him best say that he has a peculiar way of moving, his eyes without moving his head, as if he were always seeking to look behind him, to pry out secrets, to surprise hidden motives. His beard is deep blue-black, as are his eyebrows; naturally they would be gray, but he dyes them, for the Sultan must never look old. To his generals he leaves all the pomp and display of gold lace and tinsel, for himself he is clad wholly in black, like a eunuch, without ornamentation of any kind. 'The Raven' he has been called, and the raven he looks.

"The Sultan is not really a very old man — only sixty years old — and yet if there is one impression above another that he gives, it is that of age and great weariness. 'Poor old Sultan!'

#### COURTESHIP IN TURKEY.

In Turkestan every wedding engagement begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If the girl jilts her lover the engagement gift has to be returned, unless the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute.

Henley — "Smith and Jones each called the other a liar. Have they given each other satisfaction yet?" Digby — "Yes." Henley — "With fists or pistols?" Digby — "No; they left it to a committee of two of Jones's friends and two of Smith's to say who was the liar, and the committee was evenly divided."

# Annual Discount Sale.

During January we have made good wholesome discounts of 10, 15, and 20 per cent on many lines of

## MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING Hats and Caps.

Everything marked in plain figures and one price to all.

Special sale table of 50 Men's Suits regular price \$5, \$6, and \$7.

Sale Price \$3.75.

J. L. BOYES,

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap store

## MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristing there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,  
AT THE BIG MILL.

## J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

### OYSTERS.—

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

### —HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

## Cut Prices in Boots

Here is an opportunity to get Footwear at Bargain Prices. Look over our Tables.

LADIES' \$3.50 & \$3.00  
**BOOTS AT \$2.25**

LADIES' \$3.00 BOOTS  
**AT \$2.00**

LADIES' \$2.50 BOOTS  
**AT \$1.90**

LADIES' \$2.50 & \$2.00  
**BOOTS AT \$1.50**

15% off on Ladies' Leggings.  
10% off on Ladies' Felt Boots.  
Snaps in Rubbers.

A Dandy Trunk \$1.25.

Watch our tables, they will interest you.

THE J. J. HAINES, Shoe Houses  
NAPANEE, BELLEVILLE, TRENTON.

## THE ROUND UP.

To clear up the stock before closing we want to dispose of all our cut pieces and ends. Price won't cut much of a figure in this sale. A lot of

## Tweed Yarn

first-class in every respect we will sell at

25 Cents Per Pound

Another case of pants just to hand. Everybody buys our pants.

This store will be kept open for a short time only.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

### East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.  
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-15

### Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy.  
Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw.  
Oysters you can eat with pleasure.

RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

### Western Methodist Church.

Sunday, Jan. 18th.—In the morning the pastor will preach on "Christ's last command"—a study of the church's mission. Evening subject—"The amusements prohibited by the Methodist church"—a dozen facts.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

### County Commissioner's Returns.

The following are the complete returns for county councillors for the Highlands division:

D. A. & A. K. A. & E. Sheffield.  
Hiram Knoch 29 45 503

### The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee from Wednesday noon, January 28th, until Saturday afternoon, January 31st. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free. 5c

### No Game at Deseronto.

The schedule of the Quinte Hockey League calls for a game of hockey between Napanee and Deseronto, at Deseronto, to-night (Friday), but the game has been called off and will be played in the early part of next week. The rules permit, after due notice has been given, that the date of a match may be changed, and Napanee has had this date altered.

### NAPANEE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of January, 1903, at 7.30 p.m. o'clock.

J. E. HERRING,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Napanee, 31st Dec., 1903.

### Installation of Officers.

The Order of Canadian Home Circle met in their lounge rooms in the Harshaw block on Thursday evening, 8th inst., for installation of officers, and, as arranged, the members brought their better halves and their friends who were not members of the Circle. A public installation took place after which a tasty lunch, prepared by the ladies, was served, with coffee. The Napanee Minstrels were invited in to lunch and favored us with several vocal selections, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. After the usual greetings were exchanged all went away well pleased, hoping to have another social evening soon. The following officers were installed:

Past Leader—F. W. Vandusen.  
Leader—Geo. Baughan.  
Vice Leader—Mrs. J. S. Hulett.  
Secretary—M. C. Mills.  
Financial Secretary—Z. A. Vanluven.  
Treasurer—Dr. Cowan.  
Chap.—Mrs. Z. A. Vanluven.  
Marshall—J. S. Hulett.  
Warden—Dr. Ming.  
Guard—Mrs. J. Fralick.  
Sentinel—Mrs. R. J. Smith.  
Medical examiner—Dr. Cowan.

## OUR Pleasant Worm Syrup

is becoming very popular.

TRY IT.

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

### Death of Jacob H. Wagar.

Mr. Jacob H. Wagar passed peacefully away at the home of his son, Dr. N. Wagar on Saturday afternoon last at 2 p.m., at the ripe old age of 92 years, 4 months, and 5 days. The cause of death was simply old age. He ate his dinner on Saturday, and, as was usual, retired shortly afterwards. About twenty minutes afterwards Mrs. Wagar went to his room to see if he was comfortable, or if he needed anything, and found him cold in death. Evidently he had not moved after getting in bed, simply going to sleep, never to awaken again in this world. Mr. Wagar was well known in this section of the country, having been born in the township of North Fredericksburgh, in the year 1811, where he resided on his farm the greater period of his existence. His wife predeceased him about eight years ago. Of a family of eleven children four are left to mourn, three sons and one daughter, as follows; Dr. N. Wagar, Napanee, Allen Wagar, on the homestead, North Fredericksburgh, George Wagar of the same township, and Mrs. Snider, 1000 Island Park. The funeral took place on Monday at 1 p.m. the remains being deposited in the Western Cemetery vault.



### Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, *2:00
" 3:33 a.m.	" 7:43
" 10:29 a.m.	" 12:17 p.m.
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m.
" 4:26 p.m.	" 5:40
" 9:09 p.m.	

\*Daily except Monday. \*Daily, All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, the station.

### We Don't Keep

our candies, we sell them and get 1 once every few days. Ganong's chooco are always good.

RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT

### Hockey Sticks and Skates.

Buy your hockey sticks from us! will stand the racket the best of all. hockey skates are of the latest styles patterns. Come in and inspect them.

BOYLE & S.

### CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences. Everything new and up-to-date. Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor

### Varsity Musical Club.

The concert of the University of Toronto Harmonic Club next Thursday, Jan. 1 will be the musical event of the season Napanee. The student club, always popular throughout the Province, will undoubtedly score a hit in Napanee week. The college glee, the choruses the male quartette numbers will be with charm and finish, and the Unive sextette will add to the attractiveness of the program. The instrumental club play under the direction of Mr. Ge Smedley, who is also known very favorably as a soloist on mandolin and banjo, an club baritone, Mr. Chas. E. Clarke, is of the most popular singers in the vince. The Alumni Association cons itself most fortunate in being able to sent such a varied program to the pal of the Harmonic Club. 6c

## Stops the Hair From Falling.

Our Canadian Hair Tonic far excels hair preparation made. 50c. a Bottle  
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

### Sudden Death.

The residents of Napanee were pain surprised on Wednesday morning to find that a much respected resident of Ch. ville, in the person of Charles Chap had passed away in the early hours o morning. He was at work Tuesday retired in the evening apparently in best of health. About 4 a.m. his dang was awakened by hearing a noise in father's room and thinking that per something was wrong she arose and to investigate. When she entered room she noticed that there was somet terribly wrong with her father, and the household had been aroused, a de was sent for, but before his arrival Chapman had passed beyond all hu aid. The doctor pronounced the cau death the breaking of a blood vessel i brain. Mr. Chapman was a highly res ed citizen of Napanee and at the tim his death was employed with the hardi firm of Boyle & Son with whom he been connected for the past thirty years. The funeral services will take t at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday) at the residence after which the remains wil placed in the Eastern Cemetery va Deceased was aged 57 years. Beside wife, three children, two sons an daughter are left to mourn.

The Best Always



and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

### —HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

**J. GARRATT & SON,**  
Bakers and Confectioners.

FRIDAY DEC 26 1902

All local reading notices or notices regarding advertising at which a fee is charged for advertisement, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

#### CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

#### JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

#### JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
MARLBANK.

141

### Rubber.

Wallace's Drug Store has the sole agency for the famous "Queen Quality" Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes. Every one guaranteed.

### The Best Yet.

The University of Toronto Harmonic Club will give a concert in the Napanee Opera House, on Thursday, January 22nd, 1903, under the auspices of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

### Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting the choicest things in meats of all kinds here. We have secured the services of a first-class cutter and are now prepared to do the meat business of Napanee. Give us a call. We also carry the choicest and best stock of groceries in town. We make our own sausage and make them fresh every day. If you try them once you will go no where else when you want sausages.  
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

## WANTED!

### A Good Representative

### To sell Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.

**PELHAM NURSERY CO.,**

9-3-m

Toronto, Ont.

### Western Methodist Church.

Sunday, Jan. 18th.—In the morning the pastor will preach on "Christ's last command"—a study of the church's mission. Evening subject—"The amusements prohibited by the Methodist church"—a dozen facts.

**Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.**

### County Commissioner's Returns.

The following are the complete returns for county councillors for the Highlands division:

	D. A. & A.	K. A. & E.	Sheffield.
Hiram Keech...	73	45	503
W. J. Paul....	60	8	448
Jas. Bryden....	90	277	39

### A Well Timed Gift.

Mr. Harvey Warner, our well-known and popular townsman, has donated to the town council the sum of \$100, to be expended in the purchase of wood to be distributed among the poor of the town. Mr. Warner's gift is well timed, considering the present situation, and will be much appreciated by those who are afflicted thereby. The above donation will be expended under the supervision of the Poor and Sanitary committee.

### Hockey at Picton.

The Napanee Hockey Club lost the first game of the series of the Quinte League matches at Picton on Tuesday evening, being defeated by the Picton team by a score of 6 goals to 5. Quite a number from here accompanied the boys on their journey, and all speak in glowing terms of the reception they received at the hands of the Picton people. The game was entirely free from any objectionable tactics, and was closely contested from start to finish. In the first half the Picton team scored 3 goals, while our boys failed to land the puck in the net even once. In the second half our boys scored five goals while their opponents got but three. Picton has a coverp rink this year and when completed will make one of the finest rinks in this district.

**A. WILLIS,**  
at The Plaza  
Barber Shop  
and  
Cigar Store,  
Solicits your  
Patronage.

### Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

- 715,820 — Joseph Cleophas Leclerc, Quebec, P. Q. — Shoe Box.
- 715,842 — Robert McKay, Quebec, P. Q. — Steam Boiler.
- 716,018 — Odilon Feher, Montreal, P. Q. — Nut Lock.
- 716,436 — Alfred Landry, Richmond, P. Q. — Stove.
- 716,527 — Hallet D. Ellis, Barrington N. S. — Dust guard for carriage.
- 716,546 — C. A. & J. J. House, Keewatin, Ont. — Grain door.
- 716,857 — Louis Boivin, St. Sauveur, Quebec, P. Q. — Automatic decoupling attachment.
- 716,906 — Alfred E. Laycock Moosomin, N. W. T. — Radiator.
- 717,588 — Wm. Maloney, Eliz. Dore & J. Bte. Dore, Laprairie, Q. — Grain Harvesting.

he had not moved after getting in bed, simply going to sleep, never to awaken again in this world. Mr. Wagar was well known in this section of the country, having been born in the township of North Fredericksburgh, in the year 1811, where he resided on his farm the greater period of his existence. His wife predeceased him about eight years ago. Of a family of eleven children four are left to mourn, three sons and one daughter, as follows: Dr. N. Wagar, Napanee, Allen Wagar, on the homestead, North Fredericksburgh; George Wagar of the same township, and Mrs. Snider, 1000 Island Park. The funeral took place on Monday at 1 p.m. the remains being deposited in the Western Cemetery vault.

### Central Ontario Curling League.

At a meeting of representatives from Kingston, Rockwood, Brockville and Napanee curling clubs, held in the British American Hotel, Kingston, Monday afternoon, a curling league was formed, to be called the Central Ontario Curling League. The following officers were elected: President, D. S. Both, Brockville; vice-president, Dr. C. Ark, Rockwood; secretary treasurer W. S. Hamilton, Napanee; executive committee, D. M. Farland, S. B. Bailey (Kingston), F. McGammon (Rockwood), J. E. Craver (Brockville). A trophy of some kind will be procured and played for each season. The following schedule of games was arranged.

Brockville vs. Napanee, at Napanee, January 22nd.  
Rockwood vs. Brockville, at Brockville, January 27th.  
Kingston vs. Napanee, at Napanee, January 28th.  
Kingston vs. Rockwood, at Rockwood, January 29th.  
Rockwood vs. Kingston, at Kingston, February 2nd.  
Napanee vs. Kingston, at Kingston, February 5th.  
Napanee vs. Brockville, at Brockville, February 10th.  
Brockville vs. Rockwood, at Rockwood, February 12th.  
Brockville vs. Kingston, at Kingston, February 12th.  
Rockwood vs. Napanee, at Napanee, February 16th.  
Napanee vs. Rockwood, at Rockwood, February 19th.  
Kingston vs. Brockville, at Brockville, February 13th.

Ladies' Lorgnettes and Gents' Chains a beautiful selection from new designs with reliable guarantee.

F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store.

### TRADER'S LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Clerks vs. Barbers—Gibbard vs. Bakers on January 23rd.  
Barbers vs. Bakers—Clerks vs. Robinson on January 27th.  
Robinson vs. Barbers—Gibbard vs. Clerks on February 5th.  
Bakers vs. Clerks—Robinson vs. Gibbard on February 13th.  
Robinson vs. Bakers—Gibbard vs. Barbers on February 19th.  
Bakers vs. Gibbard—Barbers vs. Clerks on February 24th.  
Barbers vs. Gibbard—Robinson vs. Clerks on March 3rd.

### QUINTE LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Picton vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, January 21st.  
Frontenac vs. Picton, at Picton January 27th.  
Deseronto vs. Napanee, at Napanee, January 30th.  
Picton vs. Napanee, at Napanee, February 5th.  
Frontenac vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, February 13th.  
Picton vs. Frontenac, at Kingston, February 17th.  
Deseronto vs. Frontenac, at Kingston, February 19th.  
Frontenac vs. Napanee, at Napanee, February 20th.  
Deseronto vs. Picton, at Picton, February 23rd.  
Napanee vs. Frontenac, at Kingston, February 27th.

**Children Cry for**  
**CASTORIA.**

brain. Mr. Chapman was a highly educated citizen of Napanee and at the time of his death was employed with the firm of Boyle & Son with whom he had been connected for the past 25 years. The funeral services will take place at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday) at the residence after which the remains will be placed in the Eastern Cemetery. Deceased was aged 57 years. His wife, three children, two sons and one daughter are left to mourn.

**The Best Always**  
—AT THE—

## MEDICAL HALL.

**Fred L. Hoope**

### The Napanee Minstrels.

Napanee's amateur minstrels made their first appearance at the Opera House Monday evening. One of the audiences seen in the hall for so long turned out to help the boys along the same time to witness what the produce in the form of a minstrel entertainment. It is safe to say that the audience was in an appreciative mood, as was evidenced by the hearty encouragement each production. Shortly after 8 o'clock the curtain was raised for the first act. The first act, as is general in minstrel shows, is composed of the different members of the company interspersed with the funny jokes and men. The costumes of the company are very nice indeed, and, together with the funny make-up of the six and a half dozen presented to the audience very beautiful and well worth a praise. Mr. Frank Stevens took the part of interlocutor and filled his position as much ease as a professional. He rendered the first solo of the evening titled "When the Blue Sky Turned Gold," which was well received followed by Messrs. W. Rod Rooney, Ed. Graham, P. W. Blair, H. Bristol, J. N. Osborne and Ferguson. It is hardly fair to sit in notice for they all took their parts ably, but a word of praise for Harry the youngest member of the company, will not be amiss. He has a rich baritone voice, and his rendering of "The Little Hero" called forth a rapt applause. He also rendered comic selections. The six end men, Messrs. D. Richardson, H. Fitz Jas. Ferguson, Fred. Blair and F. The jokes are witty and were well received and kept the audience in good humor the whole of the first part. The second part is composed of tumbling, trice, comic songs, magic performance, fire whirl and baton and is a creditable performance of an amateur company. As to the ability of Smith and Cornwall, all say is that they have to be seen and appreciated. The tumbling of Bert Hicks was good. Andy's tumbling is well known, but Arthur Hicks, with the audience with his nimble whole company appears in a song, "Good Night" for the closing act. Receipts for the evening will total near

The Frontenac Hockey Club has to cancel their trip to Pittsburgh and notified President Smith of the Hockey League to that effect.

**Do You Belch Gas?** If you have easy sensations in the stomach a bad mouth, headache—remember that it is of Poison's Nervine in sweetened water quick and certain cure. Nervine aids digestion, dispels the gas, makes you comfortable and free from distress at once. Nervine is sold for Croup, Colic, Dr. Stomach and Bowel Troubles, and colic. Better try it.



and Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, *2:09 a.m.
3:33 a.m.	7:43 a.m.
10:39 a.m.	12:17 p.m. noon
*1:15 p.m.	*12:55 p.m. noon
4:28 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	

ly except Monday. \*Daily. All other  
run daily, Sundays excepted.  
its can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at  
ition. 8-17

ontKeep  
candies, we sell them and get fresh  
very few days. Ganong's chocolates  
ways good.  
RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

ey Sticks and Skates.  
your hockey sticks from us Ours  
and the racket the best of all. Onr  
y skates are of the latest styles and  
ns Come in and inspect them.  
BOYLE & SON.

TRAL BARBER SHOP.  
the latest conveniences,  
ything new and up-to-date,  
rienced workmen.  
me a call.  
F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

ty Musical Club.  
concert of the University of Toronto  
onic Club next Thursday, Jan. 22nd,  
the musical event of the season in  
ee. The student club, always popu-  
l throughout the Province, will un-  
dly score a hit in Napanee next  
The college glee, the choruses and  
ale quartette numbers will be sung  
harm and finish, and the University  
le will add to the attractiveness of  
ogram. The instrumental club will  
nder the direction of Mr. Geo. F.  
ey, who is also known very favorably  
on mandolin and banjo, and the  
aritone, Mr. Chas. E. Clarke, is one  
most popular singers in the pro-  
The Alumni Association considers  
most fortunate in being able to pre-  
ach a varied program to the patrons  
Harmonic Club. 6a

ps the Hair From  
ing.  
Canadian Hair Tonic far excels any  
reparation made. 50c. a Bottle at  
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

an Death.  
residents of Napanee were painfully  
sed on Wednesday morning to learn  
much respected resident of Clarke  
in the person of Charles Chapman  
sed away in the early hours of the  
ng. He was at work Tuesday and  
l in the evening apparently in the  
l health. About 4 a.m. his daughter  
wakened by hearing a noise in her  
s room and thinking that perhaps  
hing was wrong she arose and went  
vestigate. When she entered the  
she noticed that there was something  
y wrong with her father, and after  
usehold had been aroused, a doctor  
nt for, but before his arrival Mr.  
nan had passed beyond all human  
The doctor pronounced the cause of  
the breaking of a blood vessel in the  
Mr. Chapman was a highly respect-  
zen of Napanee and at the time of  
th was employed with the hardware  
f Boyle & Son with whom he had  
connected for the past thirty-five  
The funeral services will take place  
a.m. to-day (Friday) at the family  
ce after which the remains will be  
in the Eastern Cemetery vault.  
sed was aged 57 years. Besides his  
three children, two sons and a  
er are left to mourn.

he Best Always

Crematory Closets.  
We are sole agents for the celebrated  
Odorless Crematory Closets. Best yet  
produced.  
BOYLE & SON.

Stop That Cough.  
"COUGH NOT" the Celebrated Eng-  
lish Remedy will positively stop more  
coughs than any other preparation on the  
market. 25c. at  
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Farmers, Remember That  
the Lennox Farmers' Association will hold  
a public meeting at the Town Hall, Napa-  
nee, on Saturday, Jan. 24th, 1903, at 2  
p.m. Addresses will be delivered on  
questions vitally affecting the farming  
community.  
R. M. BRISCO, President.  
W. R. LOTT, Secretary.  
6b

Hockey—Trader's League  
Last evening the Bakers and Clerks  
came together in a hockey match, the  
result being a game to the credit of the  
Bakers. Both teams played a good game,  
but the winners have improved somewhat  
since their last game with the Barbers and  
they rather had the best end of the argu-  
ment. The score was 7-5 in favor of the  
Bakers, and just about indicates the even-  
ness of the playing.  
The second game was between the  
"Invincible Barbers" and some new hockey  
enthusiasts known as the "Tinsmiths,"  
who have taken the Robinson Co's place  
in the league, they having dropped out.  
The game was rather one-sided and re-  
sulted in a victory for the Barbers by a  
score of 9-2. A fairly good crowd witnessed  
both games. The following is the standing  
of the teams:  
STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.  
Played Won Lost  
Barbers ..... 2 2 0  
Clerks ..... 2 1 1  
Gibbards ..... 2 1 1  
Bakers ..... 3 1 2  
Tinsmiths ..... 1 0 1

SNOW SHOESING  
One of The Globe's Best Sporting Articles  
—Good Exercise for the Pleasure-  
Loving Canadian.

Snowshoes were originally used by  
the Indian as a means of travel and  
in the pursuit of game. While they  
are still used for the same purposes  
by his white successor, it is as a  
means of enjoyable exercise that the  
resources of snowshoeing are inex-  
haustible.  
The use of snowshoes is confined  
more particularly to the country and  
small towns of the north, and it is  
to be regretted that the young peo-  
ple (and the older ones also) living  
in our larger cities are so handicapped  
by their surroundings that they  
cannot enjoy the pleasures which this  
sport offers to its devotees. For the  
enjoyment of this pastime parties are  
formed, and, as in most sports, the  
companionship is the great secret of  
its popularity. Each member of the  
party is not only physically benefitted  
by the exercise, but is also so-  
cially benefitted by the compani-  
ship.  
In snowshoeing districts evening  
parties find particular favor.  
A number of young people  
meet, and, having gone for a  
long walk over the snow-covered  
fields, they return, and, after sev-  
eral minutes of brushing and drying,  
having discarded "toque and centre  
sash," their host entertains them  
with luncheon and games. A moon-  
light night is the ideal night for such  
a party. What could be more sub-  
lime than the picture presented by  
the silver moon, the fleecy clouds  
and scintillating snow? Far away  
looms the dark woods, and nearer  
the shadowy movements of strag-  
gling members of the party. Here  
and there in the distance is seen the  
twinkling light of a lonely cottage;  
and over and around it all the still

# Another Big Week

## OF THE STOCK-TAKING SALE.

Next week the last week and it will be the  
greatest, many special lots will be cleared—good-  
bye prices on Jackets, Wool Goods, Shawls, Millinery

# A Great Remnant Day

Tuesday, January 20th we will offer  
every Remnant in the store at

## One Third Off the Price.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Remnant Dress Goods. | Remnant Cottons.       |
| Remnants of Silks.   | Remnants of Sheetings. |
| Remnant Prints.      | Remnants of Gingham.   |
| Remnant Shirtings.   | Remnants of Linens.    |
| Remnants of Linings. | Remnants of Tweeds.    |

Remnants of Laces, Embroideries and of every  
other line in stock, in fact over **One Thousand**  
**Ends** will be offered. No reserve—a great  
chance for economical women to start spring  
sewing. All kinds of lengths from 1½ yards up  
to 8 yards. These will be conveniently laid out  
for inspection. Come in and see how nicely  
you can save a dollar every time you spend two.

## Don't Forget About Kid Gloves.

Discount off the Celebrated  
Alexandre Kid Gloves during  
our Stock-Taking Sale.

Don't forget that all Linen  
Goods are subject to discount  
during this sale.

## Remember.

Bobs Reefer Overcoats at one  
fourth off. Sizes for boys 4 yrs.  
to 13 yrs.

Don't forget; Jackets and  
Suitings are Subject to discount  
during this sale.

**REMEMBER**—Curtains and Window Fixtures subject to  
discount during this sale.

Delineators for February, Fashion Sheets for  
February, also New Patterns for February, now  
in stock.

# The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Cheapside, - Napanee.



